## WASHINGTON, D. C.

may be made to it, on the same terms.

A PALACE IN GENOA. BY EDWARD SPENCER.

Inside the Iron-studded Door. " La bufera infernal, che mai non restr Mena gli spirti con la sua rapina; Voltando e percontendo li molesta

Di qua, di la, di giu, di su gli mena. Non che di posa, ma di minor pena.

DANTE, Infern., v. 31, 43. He seemed hurt,

Even as a man with his peculiar wrong." Mr. Beale Lloyd had enjoyed the reputation of being a man of exquisite tastes-one who

parted. We cannot refrain from pitying even is mad!

feel the thing so perceptibly, simply because ing from a disease which tended to call out all loathsome, and not to be touched, by this all-

bad, not even an indifferent one, among them.
To sit surrounded by these placing of seves upon these placing of seves upon the sand growing with the banker in conversation upon artistic or literary subjects, was a refined pleasure which the few to whom it was permitted did not soon forget, nor case to long after.

And if we compare his second charge of the second the did not soon forget, nor cease to long after.

And, if we compare his second choice of a domain, after he had fallen from the possibility of these enjoyments, we may estimate very account to the change wrought in him, and the entent of the tarture and punishment which he deemed on prize in every three drawings of the thoughts about the through the horrid, exeiting mazes of the maning tree and the contents of the tarture and the maxing of the thoughts about the through the horrid, exeiting mazes of the maning tree dealer of the maning tree drawings of the thoughts and dived "deeper thread of the most quiet the war-dance. Pictures of the most quiet the war-dance. Pictures, the collect of the most quiet the war-dance of the war-dance. Pictures of the thoughts about the trough the horrid, exeiting mazes of the most quiet the war-dance. Pictures, and the collect of the thoughts about the through the horrid, exeiting mazes of the most quiet the war-dance. Pictures, the beads; a red calico shirt, or blouse, the war-dance of the war-dance. Pictures, the war-dance of the war-dance of the war-dance of the war-dance of the war-dance. Pictures, the beads is suffered to the through the horrid, exeiting mazes of the most quiet the war-dance of the war-dance. Pictures, the beads; a red calico shirt, or blouse, the war-dance of the war-dance of the war-dance of the war-dance. Pictures, the could with the propose of the thoughts about the through the horrid, exeiting mazes of the most quiet with the propose of the thoughts about the collect of the thoughts about the collect of the thoughts and the collect of the thoughts and the collect of the thoughts about the

humanity is so touching, I think, so significant that horror? Could we say aught else than himself at least, as the freshly-made Woorali. of mortal frailty, as to see impotence riot where there has been most strength, especially when Lloyd's case is not less salient in inexplicable came the instruments by which the Opiumthe desire still subsists, after the faculty has de- | circumstances, unless we say of him also: He | Homunculus lashed this unfortunate wretch on

the broken-down race-horse, who, turned out to Was he then so insane as to be irresponsible

ury with the costliest and most recherché objects of taste. It was not the abiding place of a Sybarite, for all the yielding voluptuousness of its furniture; it was rather the nest, the retreat, the place of rest, of a man of wealth, of education, and of elevated tastes, who was

it—and Lilith punished his disgust by trans-forming herself into—Medusa.\* Do you reget me

wild hopes, with all their passionate wrestlings without hitting him. Turning to his friend, he touched with the hand of a master. He learn-

ut his work? Ab, that was the most piti- messenger, and reiterate, upon his person, the Granting which, we must assume Beale Lloyd

For the National Era. NEW YEAR'S EVE.

ward into the very Maleboge of life. And the fit for the dying year. A frozen sea, fringed reaped laurels in a field which Addison never medium of his torture was, chiefly, the Dream. with horrid headlands, snow-covered granite die, yet pricks up his ears at the drum's tap, in every respect? the reader will ask. By no Awake, what principally haunted and disaments; for, if he were, we would have no right to turbed him—child of Opium, this—was an expectation of Opium, t ed for the often-past goal. This it is which introduce him upon these pages. The man's aggerated, perpetual, hideous DREAD. What lances of the Aurora. The hull of a ship loom. gives its strange pathos to the fate of Jasper Lose- mind was strong and vigorous, his moral nature ever occupied his thoughts at the moment, was ing dimly above the ice-locked waste of watersy, in Sir Edward Bulwer's late novel; and we was acutely sensible, and, withal, he was suffer sure to be perverted, soiled, made foul and man's noblest symbol of motion bound in the we see its workings everywhere among our fel-

we see its workings everywhere among our fellows. Who can contemplate without pain the drivelling of the once famous orator; the doting wrinkled ugliness of the once reigning belle; Beau Brummell in a shaby coat and dirty night-cap; the brilliant converser's paralyzed tongue; the once active soldier, all bed-ridden, limp and rheumatic? So it was now with Beale Lloyd, at work. Great and far-known banker as he at work. Great and far-known banker as he at work. Great and far-known banker as he were seed its work and portaging of our rea-time. The date of the state of the st at work. Great and far-known banker as he was; eminent for an imaginative excellence of invention, that, obeying the laws of calculation and the principles of finance, had enabled him and those constraint and those constraint in the principles of finance, had enabled him and those constraint and those constraint in the principles of finance, and norrent nair, with his state that the principles of sounds, with quaking step, blood all conquer the man, or the man will fling off the disease. It is entered with him, and the portraying of our real bling, glances athwart, ears haunted by the sonable doubts as to whether the disease will conquer the man, or the man will fling off the disease. It is entered with him, and the portraying of our real bling, glances athwart, ears haunted by the sonable doubts as to whether the disease will conquer the man, or the man will fling off the disease. It is entered with him, and the portraying of our real bling, glances athwart, ears haunted by the sonable doubts as to whether the disease will conquer the man, or the man will fling off the disease. It is entered with him, and the portraying of our real bling, glances athwart, ears haunted by the sonable doubts as to whether the disease will be sonable doubts as to whether the disease will be sonable doubts as to whether the disease will be sonable doubts as to whether the disease will be sonable doubts as to whether the disease will be sonable doubts as to whether the disease will be sonable doubts as to whether the disease will be sonable doubts as to whether the disease will be sonable doubts as to whether the disease will be sonable doubts as to whether the disease will be sonable doubts as to whether the disease will be sonable doubts as to whether the disease will be sonable doubts as to whether the disease will be sonable doubts as to whether the disease will be sonable doubts as to whe

which delights to be surrounded by things pleasant to the cultivated eye. His apartment at the St. Bobolink Hotel was famous among his acquaintances for its blending of soft lux.

The side at the St. Bobolink Hotel was famous among his acquaintances for its blending of soft lux.

The side at the principles of finance, had enabled him please. It is emphatically a historic interest to be surre; there is nothing plains, who roams at will over the vast extent of his own hunting-ground.

A Christmas catch, to be sure; there is nothing plains, who roams at will over the vast extent of his own hunting-ground.

But, besides his work, the occupant of the public mind have thinks not of his ability in giving character. The cit ones, it ruled his woful hours, confessing itself of the mountains, forests, and plains, who roams at will over the vast extent of his own hunting-ground.

But, besides his work, the occupant of the public mind have of lineator ury with the costlicst and most recherché ob-

of education, and of elevated tastes, who was the schemes which now lay cipnered out upon the ducation, and of elevated tastes, who was the schemes which now lay cipnered out upon the his desk, ready to be set in motion. But alas! him to contribute a voice to! And how, when ache. Always a headache! And my wife, ah, onously over a sea of gray. I look upon the of education, and of elevated tastes, who was fond of his own ease, and proud of his feeling for the beautiful. Hangings and ornamentation of a subdued Renaissance style, which had the airy grace, without the prurient glare, of La Petite Trianon; book cases, which might have held the reading of a young lady, so dainty were they, but were stored with the substingtion of the beautiful.

In this desk, ready to be set in motion. But alas! him to contribute a voice to! And how, when hew only were they weaked their vengeance sike the old mathematician, he had the lever for the beautiful. Hangings and ornamentation of a subdued Renaissance style, which had the airy grace, without the prurient glare, of La Petite Trianon; book cases, which might have held the reading of a young lady, so dainty were they, but were stored with the dainty were they, but were stored with the contribute a voice to! And how, when he lever men have been to constitute a voice to! And how, when he would refuse, they weaked their vengeance when have been to constitute a voice to! And how, when he would refuse, they weaked their vengeance of intervent the power was fairly troops, like fairies to a revel, tumbling over him, pricking, prinching, biting him, propping open his eye, lids, and robbing him of sleep! Brave comes, they were they with the men have been to constitute a voice to! And how, when he would refuse, they weaked their vengeance when the lever men have been to constitute a voice to! And how, when he would refuse, they were head the lever men have been to constitute a voice to! And how, when I like the old mathematician, he had the lever men have been to constitute a voice to! And how, when I look have done on the street, they were as a time of the would refuse, they were stored men to could find him a Pou Stro? There was a time to be found private to be found not error, as few men have been to constitute a voice to! And how, when I look men to could find him to contribute a voice to! And how, when I look men to could find him to con choicest collection of authors, bound in the most elegant styles of London and Paris; mirrors framed after classic designs; chanded him and interact upon each other, and thus mutual and interact upon each other.

liers that might have been modelled from some of the few chaste patterns which are to be seen in the Museo Borbonico at Naples, relicasion. Pompeii and Herculaneum; bronzes, Sevres and capacity worked them all out, in the Museo Borbonico at Naples, relicasion, would be well out of the sail or and interact upon each other, and thus mutuative the Sailor.

So, strictly speaking, we were wrong when in the Sail conscious of a swaying motion in the saddle, which mocks by withholding me, almost in did, which mocks by withholding me, almost in the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for low out of the way. No word of pity for my for word with leading and spacious dwellings still tell of her former due, which mocks by withholding me, almost in the way. No word of pity for my for word with leading and spacious dwellings still tell of her former low out of the way. No word of pity for my for word with leading and spacious dwellings at full charge with glistening bladed lance out of the way. No word of pity for my for word with leading and spacious dwellings at full charge with glistening bladed lance out of the way. The word with leading and spacious dwellings at full charge and spacious dwellings at Pompeli and Herculaneum; bronzes, Sevres rases, and came relicios—all these were gath the sever of the contrary. Leaving his thoughts to the contrary. Leaving his thoughts that of the victims of the chase, while the contrary. Leaving his thoughts to the contrary. Leaving his thoughts to the contrary. Leaving his thoughts to the contrary. Leaving his thoughts that of the victims of the reliance of the residue, her part he may be added the purpose of the most favored in the said of the victims of the

who have very little in common. Addison had of being naturally intensely savage and treach received a dassical education at the erous, given to murder, theft, and all the vice

Lye-and these pistols at my hand, hexameter in his life.

but not very brilliant passages from Cato, not our Government can spare no funds from her a hundred years. But Mr. Irving's peculiar nants of wronged and down-trodden agee i will naturally a rate of the following might, strong enough to overpower me. Muth dered in my sleep! How the idea makes one shudder. To die thus—oh, may I be spared so much, at least!

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

will naturally a rate of naturally and severe in the purpose of curricing favorites, much, at least!

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

will naturally a rate of naturally and severe in the ballot hox to influence elections?

These are mere incidental questions, which will naturally arise in the thinking mind, when vein of humor is not inferior in playful raciness the scale of humanity & Are all symbols funds

> soon have married Hecate as a woman like the opportunity for the operations of speculators Countess of Warwick, buried a blighted hope, army contractors, camp-followers, and so forth.
>
> It might also furnish the fast-sinking party with

a party-like arrows? Because they can't go off ful sorrow. But his work? Ah, that was the most pitiful, the most saddening feature in the whole case! Nothing in all the varied fortunes of long wrestle, all that remore, that despair, and reiterate, upon his person, the ful sorrow.

| An available and popular candidate for the sweat of agony to have been as venemous, to without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they been as venemous, to without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they pair without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they are been as venemous, to have been as venemous, to without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they are been as venemous, to have been as venemous, to have been as venemous, to without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau, and all are in a quiver till they without a beau.

| As miscellaneous essayists, in which can be compared, Irving exists a party-like arrows? Hereause they can't go off the without removes of conscience.

INKLINGS FROM THE FRONTIER; LIFE ON THE PLAINS AND ADVENTURES IN THE TENTED FIELD. CAMP ON BUENA VISTA PLAIN.

falo, elk, deer, or antelope. Some are running thee still!"

the horizon.

St! Ah! who touched the door? Is the hoit made not prefer that one of the horizon and these more of the horizon. The horizon was not been made a line of the horizon. The horizon is the horizon was not been and the horizon.

Alas! the poor Indian! Is he doomed to pass away from the face of the earth, and leave not a vestige of his once noble race? True, ceeds Addison in versatility and range, quite as much as Addison exceeds Irving in the far less mportant quality of classical tincture; while the Indians of to-day present many depraved In the grim North, amid sepulchral solitudes as a great national historian, our countryman oathsome, and disgusting features, and have contracted many vices. But all, or nearly all, can be traced to the influence of civilization! all to the machinations of the white man, whom I verily believe, has done the Indian equally as much harm as good. His examples for ev have predominated over those for good; while he has introduced every form of vice incidenta

> ideal of graceful manners, attitudes, and evolutions; the Adonis of the mountains, forests, and ple at some future time. society, to love and admire their wild, red brethI believe that the right plan for treating and
> The streets and houses resemble those of a city ren, and, to regret that a race so noble, and dealing with them has never been adopted. once so numerous and powerful, are now fast know that they have heretofore had more fire passing away, dropping off from earth, and be water, that bane of all mankind, dispensed to ty miles south of Canton, and forty miles west them, than Gospel; more vice and disease than of Hong Kong. The climate is delightful, and ing gathered to the spirit-land of their fathers. I know also that they has long been a summer resort for the families Among the pictures of our aboriginal broth- are naturally a savage people, of savage oriers, painted on the impressible canvas of imag- gin, and that from almost the earliest history

> of their homes; that many acts of fiendish eru- together with a few English, American, French, elty are set down against them; that even at Dutch, Spanish, Parsees, &c. this day they often murder emigrants and fron esque and gaudy costumes, with nodding plumes | tier settlers, plunder, and steal. But when I waving from their fantastic head dress, mount remember that these crimes, in nine cases out great, and her merchants lived like princes in waving from their fantastic head dress, mounted on spirited, prancing steeds, with large, flowing manes and tails, and chasing down the buffler of the state of t

parts of the victims of the chase, while others learn what I am doing. I have spread my

yelling, shricking, prancing, whiring, and gesticulating through the horrid, exciting mazes of the war-dance. Pictures of the most quiet the war-dance. Pictures of the most quiet reaching to his knees, while over his shoulders.

Straight as an arrow, attired in a picturesque we had but have an ot known, as there with beads; a red calico shirt, or blonse, is a desire to exhibit the good order and comreaching to his knees, while over his shoulders. threaten or implore, as if each trunk contained phases of Indian life; groups of squaws hoeing in the maize patches, or carrying food, his head waved several eagle feathers; his at the time of our visit. They had comfortable,

I ment of all.

need not look for it on any map.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

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on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to
M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

MACAO, CHINA, July 2, 1859. To the Editor of the National Era:

The traffic in coolies has recently attracted more than usual attention. Circulars have been issued by the Chinese, denouncing those engaged in the business, and warning the ignorant and unwary. Proclamations have been issued by the Mandarius, threatening severe penalties against any who are found guilty. The allied to civilization, he has almost entirely failed to commissioners of France and England, who

The city of Macao is one of the principal headquarters of the coolie traffic in China. It lineator of Indian character, that they are not is a Portuguese city, and has been occupied by in Southern Europe. - It is situated about nineof merchants and for invalids in search of of our nation they have been meting out a terrible retribution on the whites, the despoilers about 5,000 Portuguese, and 40,000 Chinese,

demonstrations, and in others of a mere violent

In former times, the trade of Macao was very a-tilt at full charge with glistening bladed lance But I never could write when any one was and spacious dwellings still tell of her former

ry, the climate, and crime.

Portuguese clerk answered, with a look of sur- | The Sardinian Consul was arrested, but speedprise, "Why, the owner has paid so much for them, and would you have him to lose money?" Austria.— To give a correct idea of this business, it nust be stated, that a contract, printed in the Emperor was totally unfounded Chinese and Spanish, is signed by each coolie, and by the owner, who ships them and to pre- would be absent from Austria for two years vent wrong and imposition, the Government re- was likewise false. His journey to Brazil will quires that these contracts shall be signed in occupy six months.

the presence of the Procurador or Judge, who In the last Cabinet Council, presided over by nterrogates the coolies as to their willingness the Emperor, it was resolved, that in the next sign the paper. Now, this looks very well | budget a reduction of 38,000,000 floring should theory, and may serve to blind the minds of be made in the expenses of the War Departhose who are satisfied to look at the surface. ment. But consider the character of the Portuguese | It was stated that Austria was about to comnation, the fact that the interpreter used is in- plete the disarmament. competent for many dialects, and may be easily Advices from Hungary represent the danger bribed; and that the coolies are constrained of a conflict between the Imperial authorities by fear; and then, I ask, will this pretended and the Hungarian Protestants as daily increasform of justice satisfy any man who regards the ing. The Austrian army in Hungary would Era, Washington, D. C. rights of every other man, rich or poor, Chris-tian or heathen, as sacred and inviolable as his stration had taken place in Pesth, and and a tall of about 12 per cent. had resulted in the

But what more shall I say? Alas, that I Vienna Bourse. must speak of my countrymen engaged in Germany.—In the sitting of the Federal Diet, this traffic in human flesh. A large Amer- on the 17th, proposals of the Wurtzburg Conican ship, the "Swallow," (owned, if I am not | ferences were brought foward. They are as | wrongly informed, in Salem, Massachusetts,) is | follows: "First, the publication of the proceednow taking in a cargo of coolies at Whampoa, ings of the Federal Diet; second, a common Palestine. He received a warm greeting from says: for Havana. She is chartered by a very exten- | civil and criminal legislation; third, a common rive dealer in coolies. Another American ship, law of domicil; fourth, a revision of the federis to take those who are here now. The Gov- Russia.—A telegram from St. Petersburg, ernor of Macao will not permit sailing vessels of the 18th, says that Mahomed Amit, the printo leave here with coolies during the summer, | cipal chief the Mountaineers of the right wing when the southwest monsoon blows on the of Caucasus, has submitted, the consequence of

This is the reason the "Swallow" left here to that country. fill up at Whampoa. In another letter, I will give some "horrors of the coolie traffic," which will | rank of Marshal. show still further what deeds of darkness are committed against suffering, unprotected humanity.

from Gaucasus, announcing that the people of Abcdehhe, numbering 100,000, with their chiefs,

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Portland, Me., Jan. 5 .- The steamship! Bohemian, from Liverpool at nine o'clock on the morning of the 21st of December, and from Queenstown on the following day, arrived here at ten o'clock this (Friday) evening. The Bohemian's advices are four days later

than those already received. The steamship Kangaroo also sailed on the 21st of Demember, for New York.

The steamship Vigo was detained at Liverpool until the 22d of December.

The steamship Africa, from New York, reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th of December. She was detained at the bar some hours for water. European Congress .- The Paris Pays pub-

lishes the following as the definite official list of Austria.—Count Rechberg and Prince Met-Great Britian. - Lord Cowley and Lord

Prussia.- Baron Schleinitz and Count Pour-

Russia. - Prince Gortschakoff and Count France.—Count Walewski and Prince De la

Tour D'Auvergne.

Spain.—M. Martinez de la Rosa and M. Mon. Portugal.—Count Lavaradio and Viscount

The Pays adds, that the names of the representatives for the Holy See, the Two Sicilies, and Sardinia, and Sweden, are not yet officially known, but a Turin dispatch says that Count Cavour has been definitely appointed first plen-ipotentiary for Sardinia, and Chevalier Desambrois the second; and that France has been officially notified of the fact. It is also positively asserted that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope.

The Pays announces that the opening of the

Congress will definitely take place on the 20th The Federal Council of Switzerland intends

to ask the Congress that the neutrality of Savoy may be guarantied by the Italian Confederation, as it already is by Piedmont, in virtue of the Britain. - The weather throughout England had been very severe in some places.

The thermometer is reported to have fallen three or four degrees of zero. Canal navigation was effectually suspended by ice, and railroad traffic more or less affected by the snow which had fallen. At the departure of the steamer; a thaw had set in.

Old Brown.—The London Times has a leader on the execution of John Brown, and the the 23d says: The Moors attacked the Spancircumstances it gave rise to. It says that it appears somewhat ludicrous to find that the North did nothing until Brown was executed, alted notion of their zeal or determination of It sums up as follows: "The result vill be to strengthen the South by the adhesion | the rate of exchange had declined about 14 per of the floating mass of opinion, which in every cent. Prices of tea were firmer. Silks showed country lies between two extremes. Whatever may be the future of the negro race, no one in his senses can believe its regeneration can be effected by inciting it to murder planters and ravish white women; and if any man chooses to head an outbreak of this kind, he must expect to meet a fate which right thinking men

ill not glorify with a crown of martyrdom." The American ship Sea Belle, with a cargo coal from Cardiff, took fire while lying at Bristol, repairing damages sustained in the late gales, and had become a total wreck. The

A small tin canister was picked up at the mouth of the Mersey, with the announcement inside that the screw steamship Great Britain. had foundered off the Western Islands. It was supposed to be a villainous hoax, as the Great Britain only left Liverpool on the 11th for Melpourne, and the canister was picked up five days

France.-The London Daily News correspondent in Paris says that it was currently reported that the expected reduction in the tariff would apply principally to cotton, and that iron would not be benefited by it. The weather in France corresponded with

that in England. The temperature had not been so low for nineteen years. The Seine, at Paris, was full of ice, and rail-

way traviic was impeded by snow. Commercial affairs in France had undergone no change. The tendency towards improve-ment continued. In Paris, flour and wheat were firm at previous prices. The Provincial markets were also generally firm.

Prince Jerome Napolesa continued to improve in health, and the Montteur of the 21st states that no further bulletins would be issued. The session of the Corps Legislatif was expected to convene at Paris on the 16th of Jan

Spain and Morocco. — The whole Spanish erm, was concentrated at Ceuta. The Moors continued to be very enthusiastic about the war, and large reinforcements were arriving from

The latest accounts from Morocco are to the 16th. The Moors were still assailants, their attacks being continued with the same impetuous bravery, and each time with great numbers. Private letters from Cadiz state that the plan of the Spaniards is, to attack Teutan on two side s simultaneously, or by land from Ceuta base hoax.

earthworks and redoubts. A Ma drid letter of the 14th says that the Spanish army amounted to 40,000, but that inforcements. His position was considered dif-

between the United States and Spain, which prohibits the citizens of one sountry from ac- learns, through a reliable correspondent, that cepting foreign letters of marque to cruise the Governor of Sonora had received dispatches against the commerce of the other.

O'Donnel has declared Ceuta a free port. A Madrid telegram says:

them with his right wing, and drove them back permitted to proceed quietly in the performat the point of the bayones. Our artillery in ance of their duties. flicted great loss upon them. Our troops, as d themselves. The enemy lost 1,500 men. We distant as ever. had 30 killed and 126 wounded.

ring the night between the 12th and 13th of to the United States. cember, numerous arrests were made, including several eminent persons. The persons had organized, H. G. Makin being chosen arrested were accused of clandestinely printing | President of the Senate. ournals, and of having supported a subscription cerning which were seized.

tribes were preparing to submit.

taken place, and the Diet had unanim

gress deliberates the neutrality of Savoy.

vanced rates. Rice firm. Tallow quiet.

was rather downward.

and France another.

without material fluctuation, but the tendency

London Produce Market .- Sugar steady, but

Liverpool Cotton Market .- Liverpool, Jan.

2.—Sales of cotton to-day about 5,000 bales.

Market dull. Imports to-day, 28,000 bales; previously in the week, 9,419 bales.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Vigo, and Kangaroo, have arrived. The for-

mer brings advices from Liverpool to the 24th,

anticipating the advices by the Vigo and Kan-

attracted much attention, as reflecting Napo-

The Spanairds had again repulsed the Moors,

struct their works, but were victoriously re-

Hong Kong advices of November 15th say

an upward tendency.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Sales of 45,000

States caused a slight decline, and the numer

are quoted & @ 3-16 lower, particularly new

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market .- Richardson.

Spence, & Co. quote: Flour is steady at 22s.

3d. @ 27s. Wheat is firm—red, 9s. 3d. @ 9s.

and prices are easier, but quotations unchang-

Liverpool Provision Market,-Beef heavy.

Gen. Comonfort, of Mexico, comes passenger

The Austria's mails will leave here by the

The papers by the Arabia contain a few ad-

Count Arigdor, the representative of the Republic of San Marino at Paris, presented a

memorandum to Count Walewski, addressed to

the future Congress, protesting against the en-

as the second French plenipotentiary in the European Congress gave great satisfaction to

A Paris dispatch of the 23d says the French

Government had, by telegraph, informed the

Powers concerned that the opening of the Con-

servative party, has announced a complete and

in the event of the postponement of the minis-

erial reform bill, or its proving unacceptabl

to the Constitutional party, the bill is to be pub-

ished, and will be immediately brought before

nighly eulogistic of the volunteer movement.

11th, all well, which strengthens the convictio

that the report of her having foundered is a

Lord Palmerston has been making speeches

The steamer Great Britain was spoken Dec

comprehensive reform bill, to appear in the

Constitutional Press and Magazine; and that,

gress would not take place before Jan. 19th.

The London Herald, the organ of the Cor

The nomination of the Marquis D'Auvergne

Newburg middles 49s. @ 50s. Lard is

and all qualities declined. Pork dull. Bacon

ed—yellow 31s. @ 32s.

by the Arabia.

early morning train.

ditional items of interest.

croschment of Piedmont.

the House of Commons.

the friends of Italy.

The Spanish army had only four kill-

entailing heavy losses on both sides.

New York, Jan. 8.—The steamers Arabia,

quiet. Coffee very firm. Tea active, at ad-

heir advantage to advertise in the Era. Austria.-A Vienna telegram of the 18th says the report of the intended abdication of New York, and Philadelphia. The statement that the Archduke Maximilian

Wount Union, Ohio: Joseph Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D.C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1860.

from the country some seven or eight months, the control of the Government, but that resistduring which time he has travelled over the ance, or secession, should immediately follow greater part of Europe, and visited Egypt and the election of a Republican President. He

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. Green attacked the docwhich is the submission of the whole people of The Czar has raised Gen. Barrabuski to the The St. Petersburg journals publish news his position, and asserted that until lately Mr. | ti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts, participated had declared their submissions, and that other Sweden.-At Stockholm an enthusiastic demple assumed by the Republican party, that onstration in favor of the Italian people had solved to present an address to the King, requesting his Majesty to defend at the Congress Freedom sectional. He then advocated the protection of slave property in the Territories.

Sacrifice the life of a single slaveholder to emancipate every slave in the United States.'

"That is the common which was recommended." the right of the Italian people to decide their It was the bounden duty of Congress to afford officially by William Lloyd Garrison and those A majority of the Congress have expressed themselves favorable to the admission of the Plenipotentiaries from Switzerland, when Concision, and there was no power in the Federal Government to prohibit its jurisdiction. London Money Market .- The funds had been

After some time spent therein, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Gartrell, who was entitled to the floor, proceeded sonians have been driven by this volume of tially an Abolition party. He said that the Southern people, or at least his constituents, would not submit to the election of a Republican President, and that they would take such of 1850, including the fugitive slave law, were an election as a declaration of hostility.

Mr. Adrain interrupted the speaker with the The steamer Circassian arrived out on the remark, that if the Southern Democracy expected the co-operation of the Northern wing The 19th of January was said to have been fixed for the meeting of the Peace Congress at Paris. It was denied that the Pope claims the A French pamphlet by La Guemniere, on the a constitutional way. subject of the Pope and the Peace Congress,

would vote for the admission of Kansas into the leon's views. It is conciliatory in tone, but opposes the restoration of Romagna to the Union without her compliance with the requi-Papal dominion. The English journals eulositions of the English bill as to population. gize the pamphlet.

Lord John Russell tells the memorialists Mr. Gartrell refused to answer, and said that back with alarm and indignation." he would answer that question when the proper

Mr. Haskin desired to know if Mr. Gartrell

relative to Mexico that England is endeavoring to come to an understanding with the Powers respecting the course to be pursued in the future. He points out the difficulty of the United States recognising one President, and England

North has eighteen millions of free inhabitants, chusetts, Vermont, and Wisconsin, the under-

The Calcutta mail of November 23d, bringing Shanghai dates of the 19th, had been telescription. London, Saturday.—A Madrid dispatch of Mr. Gartrell reiterated his threats of disiards on the road to Teutan, in order to ob-

> man who had been guilty of crime, or who en- opposing and enduring forces." tertained sentiments at war with the peace of | We have given to Mr. Curry all due praise

bales, including 1,800 bales to speculators and 4,500 bales for export. All qualities have slightly declined. The news from the United ous arrivals also produced a depression. Prices 11d.; white, 9s. 6d. @ 11s. 6d. Corn is dull, in regard to that book.

said that the South makes no extravagant de- requires that the party should be permitted to

an allusion, took similar ground.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, denounced the posiwould fight the battles of the Union within the he makes the following declaration: fication and secession.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion to adjourn. No ballot was taken during the day.

GOVERNOR LETCHER'S MESSAGE—A Na- this Confederacy together." TIONAL CONVENTION PROPOSED .- John Letcher, Legislature a message, proposing the call of nents, as well as his friends, to his manifestly tion. He hopes that such a Convention may from them. His speech has been pronounced the Slavery controversy; but if they fail to publicans, in a spirit of generosity to a generou agree, then a peaceable separation should be foe; but if we undertake to dissect it, we shall discussed. If the Northern States refuse to find it lamentably deficient in these qualities. The Belgian Government has agreed to for the States are defended by ward mails for Canada and the United States the State of Virginia send two delegates to unprovoked—he assumes that the slave interest keep up agitation. He also recommends that free States has been entirely spontaneous and liberty bills, whose duty it shall be to urge the attempt to extend and spread itself over the tion of 1848, 1849, and 1850, took place, and unconditional repeal of those laws.

The Governor says that the time has arrived his power to preserve it; but, to be prepared granted by Mr. Curry; but what are the facts? organization of the militia.

States will not seriously entertain the idea of forts to prohibit the slave trade came from Vira Convention; but he imagines that the ginia; that North Carolina and Maryland con. of the Southern people, and at least tend to

ABOLITION MISSIONARIES IN TROUBLE.—The ry Association, have been expelled from Jack-

the "Live Yankee," sailed from this port on the thing of the Baltimore Sun that not more that the Northern States two distinct Anti-Slavery perfidy than two or three Southern men went forward to speak with him.

The other ships conveying cooles and Spenish A Franch status. The fugitive slave act is the country in a political party.

The Northern States two distinct Anti-Slavery perfidy than two or three Southern men went forward to speak with him.

The Northern States two distinct Anti-Slavery perfidy than two or three Southern men went forward to speak with him.

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The Northern States two distinct Anti-Slavery perfidy than two or three Southern men went forward to speak with him.

The Northern States two distinction, by increasing the Fed.

The Northern States acting upon the Northern people; and the Northern people; and the Country in a political party.

The Northern States are the Northern States and Madison, has made necessary the serious distinction. The Northern States are the Northern States and Madison, has made necessary the serious distinction. The Northern States are the Northern States and Madison, has made necessary the serious distinction.

The Northern States are the Northern States and Madison, has made necessary the serious distinction. The Northern States are the Northern States and Madison, has made necessary the serious distinction.

The Northern States are the Northern States are the Northern States are the Northern States are the Northern States and Madison, has made necessary the serious distinction.

The Northern States are th

sors, be driven to the assumption of these opin- die out, and deplored their inability at that pe- great event produced by the repeal of the Mis- tional theories in those Northern latitudes, and Douglas and Mr. Pugh had acquiesced in those in by William Lloyd Garrison and others of and Adams, the great lights of the Federal Republican party. If Mr. Curry and his slave-solidation. If the particular law which has platforms. He then commented on the princi- that type of Anti-Slavery men, I find recorded party, were decidedly against Slavery, as a holding constituents have cause to regret the aroused the Northern people to fall back upon "That is the opinion which was promulgated English tongue. Mr. Curry is too intelligent ure gave rise to the party; but the same policy the whole South threatened to make, of the severally treated of, besides many other sub-

and they inaugurated an Anti-Slavery-exten-

Here was one source of Northern "agitation" springing from the abandonment on the part of head and leader, as a States Rights party? the South of the non-extension-of-Slavery prin-

pulsed. The Spanish army had only four killed a conciliatory appeal to publican party are necessarily and inherently slavery aggression was the colonization of and essentially hostile to the Constitution and Texas by slaveholders. That system of colproceeding to an organization. In reply to an to the rights and interests of the South. The onization, looking to annexation, and with a arguments used assume an antagonism between view to strengthen the slave power in the Fedhe would not vote for Mr. Sherman if he enter- sociates, but we must remind him that the fair three hundred thousand square miles to its

traffic. It is also an historical fact, that the of the Constitution. It denies the inalienable with Mr. Jefferson, who first proposed it in freemen by compelling them, at the command sionaries of the American (Abolition) Missiona- 1784; that he desired, with the consent of the of a United States Marshal, to run down fu-

Territory northwest of the Ohio river. This pelled him to bow down and sacrifice to it his

ceived votes from Virginia and Maryland, and But the slave power was still unsatisfied. was finally adopted by a unanimous vote of the | The Union was still unsafe, and another sacri-

our institutions are founded, has enabled the | ring the charge of perfidy, fly from the bargain. | Constitution to judge of the extent of its powers, Republicans to arouse the dormant love of Lib- The Democratic party was all-powerful in both and that all were responsible to the States and erty among the people of the North. The party | branches of Congress, and pressed the measure | to the people for their action. to which Mr. Curry belongs, by its Pro-Slavery | through, as all-essential to the safety of the | Mr. Curry is a champion of States Rights, and

dential Convention—and I believe two thirds of their fathers, and a change of sentiment in re- fair and equal opportunity of asserting their right of revolution. the Republican party belonged to that organi- gard to Slavery. The first exhibition of this views-if he had appointed honest and impar- While we subscribe to the theory of States We read, a few years ago, his work on "Life in change was made when Missouri applied for tial Governors, Judges, Marshals, and Dis-Rights, as laid down by Mr. Jefferson, and its Lower, Intermediate, and Higher Forms." admission into the Union. The North insisted | trict Attorneys-if, in a word, President Pierce | would justify a State in nullifying or resisting | with great interest. His enthusiasm and his a finality, and were, in principle and in sub-stance, the settlement of the Slavery question. On carrying out the Jefferson policy of exclu-had taken the side of law and order, instead a clearly unconstitutional law, we would not be vigorous and sprightly style gave peculiar fas-

all sincerity, if he regards the Democratic

pledged to the position that the Supreme Court | its constitutional duty. is the final arbiter of constitutional questionstional, "all good citizens"-to quote the language of Mr. Buchanan, re-echoed by the Democratic party North and South - will. submit. Indeed, the presses and politicians of in 1845 the slave interest succeeded in adding the Constitution all who dare to call in question the authority of the court.

Now, will Mr. Curry depart so far from the spirit of fairness which characterizes his speech

the power to control, and to enforce. here arises the great question—the greates er, Congress is the final and exclusive judge of measure of redress. The Federal doctrine of the bayonet. 'Written Constitutions,' said an tinual source of terror. Their fears make them may hope to breakfast at the Astor House, bag old author, 'are like spiders' webs, that hold only the poor and weak, while the rich and suspicious, cruel, and intolerant.

To ADVERTISEES -Business men will find it greatly to | REVIEW OF MR. CURRY'S SPEECH. | failing to get the consent of North Carolina and | the institution, clothed in its most odious and | ernment having all power and a Government It is admitted on all hands that the speech of Georgia, the restriction was confined to the revolting features, to every man's door, and com-"Mr. Clerk, free Governments, so far as their protecting power is concerned, are made for minorities, and the Jeffersonian State Rights heory protects minorities."

> This is all very well as far as it goes, and is Congress of the Confederation, which was co- fice on the altar of Slavery was demanded. It entirely inconsistent with the position occupied eval with the Convention which framed the was ascertained, after sixty years of acquies by the Democratic party. But Mr. Curry should Constitution. Among the first measures of the cence in the policy, that the laws excluding have gone further. He has only asserted the new Government, under the Administration of Slavery from the territory north and west of Jeffersonian doctrine as it regards the States. the illustrious Washington, was the re-enactment the Missouri-in other words, the Missouri Mr. Jefferson and his friends had a great deal made, was unconstitutional; that it made an of Congress and the Executive, as against the Here, then, is a great fact, which Mr. Curry odious discrimination against the equality of Supreme Court, than upon the relative powers has entirely lost sight of; and he arraigns the the Southern States, and must be repealed. In of the States and Federal Governments. The Republican party for standing by the principles vain the Opposition from the North and a por- position which he most strenuously urged was and policy of Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, tion of that from the South urged that the South the equality of the three branches of the Fedwas bound by every obligation of honor and eral Government the Executive, Legislative, We plead guilty. The Republican party is good faith to stand by the law as it existed; and Judicial. These departments he declared to Anti-Slavery, and the efforts of the degenerate | that the slave interest had received the benefit | be co-ordinate, and independent of each other-Democracy to reverse the principles on which of the compromise, and could not, without incur- He insisted that each was authorized by the

policy, by its abandonment of the principles of Union. It is needless to remind Mr. Curry that yet he arraigns Northern States for the asser-At the formation of the Federal Constitution, an act of gross injustice and of bad faith; and two or three of the Northern States, acting upon can cordially recommend the volume to the fable either for the doctrines avowed or for the Republicans and Federalists stood on common as the Southern Whigs failed to stand by their the States Rights doctrine, have nullified some vorable notice, not only of the student, but of ground as it regarded Slavery. It was not a Northern friends in opposition to the measure, features of that act. One would suppose that the general reader, by means of which he may party question, nor a sectional question, except the disbandment of the Northern Whig party this circumstance ought at least to command obtain, with little trouble, a thorough insight the respect of a Southern friend of State sover- into the principles that govern geological purleaders of both parties agreed that Slavery | The American party was but an episode of ereignty. It certainly indicates the prevalence suits. should not be extended. They expected it to the times, and soon passed away, while the of Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Calhoun's constituriod to abolish it. Washington, Hamilton, Jay, souri compromise was the formation of the furnishes to all sections a guaranty against conmoral and political evil; but Jefferson, the existence of that party, they must lay the blame the reserved rights of the States happens to be book of reference. It embraces popular histo-

founder of the Democratic party, was far more upon the long series of "Democratic" meas- a favorite measure on the south side of Mason ries of the origin and progress of the different deeply impressed with the moral, social, and ures for the extension of Slavery to which we and Dixon's line, Mr. Curry should remember inventions of this century. "Steam Navigapolitical evils of the system, and embodied his have called attention, and, above all, to the re- that the North was equally dissatisfied with the tion," "Electric Telegraph," "Photography." convictions in language as imperishable as the peal of the Missouri compromise. This meas- application which South Carolina made, and "Printing Machines," "Gas Lighting," are and candid to dispute these historical facts, and which dictated it has never lost an opportunity | States Rights theory twenty-five years ago. Each | jects of no less importance. The work is free we will not stop here to adduce the proofs of of adding fuel to the flame-of giving new pro- State must judge for itself as to the duty and from all minute and technical descriptions of vocatives to Northern Anti-Slavery agitation, necessity of resistance to Federal tyranny; and the different mechanism and the processes by Here, then, was the starting point. The and thus giving new vigor, courage, and nu- for a States Rights man to arraign a State for which they are effected, to explain which cor Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Green the distinguished member from Ohio Mr. Corgovernment was founded by Anti-Slavery men, included to a motion to go into Everytive see. It is a motion to go into Everytive see. It is a motion to go into Everytive see. We know not what might have been the height of absurdity and inconsistency. It is each. It is entirely adapted to popular use, effect of an honest administration of affairs in not for Mr. Curry nor for us to say that Verland as such we hope it may find a large sale. But the cotton gin was invented, and the Kansas, after the passage of the Territorial mont or Wisconsin must submit to what they production of cotton became a source of great | bill. That bill was very odious to the North; regard an unconstitutional act of Congress unprofit to the Southern people, causing a rapid in | but if President Pierce had rigidly restricted | til we get ready to pronounce it unconstitution.

crease in the value of slaves. The consequence | the Border Ruffian interference from Missouri, al. Such a condition saps the theory in its was, an abandonment of the generous policy of and secured to the people from all sections a very foundation, and resolves it into a simple

In six years from that time, you will find the ding Slavery. The South resisted; and although of upholding the ballot-box stuffers, the robbers understood as sanctioning the position taken by cination to his book. In the present volume, great State of Ohio, through its Republican her statesmen refrained from defending the in- and murderers—if his successor, Mr. Buchan- Mr. Curry, and by a large number of his politi- he has in no degree disappointed our expectastitution as a blessing, they found various ex- an, and the Democrats in Congress, had not cal friends, that the triumph of a particular par- tions. Microscopic research in itself is a of the party, they must cease to threaten a dis-solution of the Union. The Northern Democ-solution of the Union of the Union of the Union of the Union of the Union. The Northern Democ-solution of the Union o of the rights of the States, and subversive of ed. Chief of these was the suggestion, long and gone beyond them, if possible, by their sistance. Such a doctrine is utterly inconsist. Of science, showing the minute and delicate or-Presidency of the Congress for his plenipotenracy would never consent to a dissolution on the moral sense of mankind. What more, Mr. since ascertained to be false, that the diffusion complicity in the Lecompton fraud—it is diffisince ascertained to be false, that the diffusion complicity in the Lecompton fraud—it is diffisince ascertained to be false, that the diffusion complicity in the Lecompton fraud—it is diffisince ascertained to be false, that the diffusion complicity in the Lecompton fraud—it is diffisince ascertained to be false, that the diffusion complicity in the Lecompton fraud—it is diffisince ascertained to be false, that the diffusion complicity in the Lecompton fraud—it is diffisince ascertained to be false, that the diffusion complicity in the Lecompton fraud—it is diffisince ascertained to be false, that the diffusion complicity in the Lecompton fraud—it is diffisince ascertained to be false, that the diffusion complicity in the Lecompton fraud—it is diffisince ascertained to be false, that the diffusion complicity in the Lecompton fraud—it is diffisince ascertained to be false, that the diffusion complicity in the Lecompton fraud—it is diffisince ascertained to be false, that the diffusion complete the c such an issue as the election of a President in Clerk? Those Democrats who have fallen off the system would tend to its amelioration cult to say what might have been the consefrom our organization into the Republican party would probaty were committed to the same extent by the disclosing to the view this many takes root in the hearts of the view that the view takes root in the hearts of the view this many takes root in the hearts of the view that the view takes root in the hearts of the view that the view takes root in the view takes Democratic Convention of the same year; and through two or three sessions of Congress, which bly never have taken root in the hearts of the ing the Federal Government, there must be a disclosing to the view this marvellous inner yet they have been driven to the enunciation served to arouse Northern men to a conscious- people; and the North would have done, as clear case of usurpation. But, so long as no structure of nature. Mr. Gosse has entered and advocacy of extreme doctrines, from which, ness of the change in Southern sentiment, and it has so often done before—it would have ac- such usurpation is even alleged, which is the into these researches with all his accustomed three or four years ago, they would have shrunk the rising power of Slavery as a political ele- quiesced, and its people would have gone to case supposed, of resisting the inauguration of vigor and ability, and has given a most pleasing ment, a compromise was agreed upon, for which their farms and their workshops, and have left a regularly-elected President, resistance on the and instructive record of the results. Mr. Curry presents various other facts in almost every Southern member of Congress the Government in the hands of the slave- part of States, or of citizens, becomes treason, Bible Stories in Bible Language. New York. D. Apple Mr. Hickman explained his position. He said that no party or class of men at the North ism. Among these facts are the personal ritory north of 36° 30′ was to be forever free, and at the same time of States Rights, and at the same time for citizens are bound in allegiance to the have ever seen.

Mr. Curry eulogizes the old Republican doctrine of States Rights, and at the same time for citizens are bound in allegiance to the professes to have an abiding confidence in the ritory north of 36° 30′ was to be forever free, and a sits title annotation. and would be dealt with accordingly. In such Mr. Curry eulogizes the old Republican doc. a cause, the State could not bind its citizens, This book is one of the best of the kind we would tolerate the idea of disunion. That the liberty bills which have been enacted in Massa- while that south of it was to remain without professes to have an abiding confidence in the Federal as well as the State Government; and As its title announces, it is simply a collection. Democratic party. Again we feel called upon | the Federal Constitution, "and laws made in of Bible stories in Bible language, in a conveni There was a vague, unconfirmed rumor of an and that they will not permit a dissolution of the ground railroads, the contributions for the circumstation. The condition of the compromise to hold him to his candor. We ask him, in pursuance thereof," are declared to be parated to hold him to his candor. of its creed, and James Buchanan as its chosen citizen is bound to obey both; and when a col- translated, but we have seen no successful The Democratic party of the present day is whether Federal or State, which keeps within The story of Joseph, for simplicity and pathos,

> thing else, if we were to publish all the details of whippings, tar-and-featherings, and hang- to those who, early in life, learn to associate its ings, for the utterance of Anti-Slavery opinions | beautiful histories with the words heard, pern the South, which the mails daily bring us. haps, by a mother's sainted lips. In this age The reign of terror in that section is marked of innovation, let us leave the Bible at least gents of Northern merchants, who are re- In spite of the adverse criticisms showered trained by the strongest considerations of pol- upon the above, Mr. Hamilton is working out cy as well as personal safety from giving of a very valuable and important history. In this to remain on Southern soil. In one instance, est for the remaining volumes, completing the was found by a slaveholder preaching to his New Miscellanies, By Charles Kingsley, Boston: Tickslaves, and forthwith he made his negroes put nor & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washingthe man to death, dig his grave, and bury him ton, D. C. on the spot where he was found in the act of Among these New Miscellanies, "Chalk preaching. In another instance, a planter Stream Studies," "Alexander Smith and Alexcaused a peddler from the North to be hanged ander Pope," "Thoughts on Shelley and six times by his negroes, merely in sport, on Bryon," and "Thoughts in a Gravel-Pit," mispicion of his being an abolitionist. The please us most. But the reader may peruse Rev. Daniel Worth has been held to bail at the whole book with profit. The freshness and Greensborough, North Carolina, on the charge originality of Mr. Kingsley's writings will alof circulating Helper's book, and of declaring ways secure to him a host of readers in this

that he will be punished with fine, imprison be summarily put to death. In Madison county, Kentucky, a whole setexpelled, upon no specific charge of violating ly finds in casks near by water and biscuit the laws, but simply as a punishment for expressing their opposition to Slavery.

upon the peace of the country. Of his mo-

tives we know nothing; but for these offences

An Irishman, a stone-cutter, employed at light at last. He is properly cared for by the Columbia, South Carolina, was recently whip- crew of the vessel, is enrolled as a sailor to his ped, by order of the vigilance committee, and tarred and feathered, for saying that slave after passing through the innumerable perils labor is injurious to and degrading to white and labors of many years, finally retires a labor. He was a Democrat, and uniformly weather-beaten and veteran captain. Before veted the Democratic ticket; but we presume the reader pronounces upon the story, let him that the silk-stocking Democracy of the Pal- read the book, and see what a charming tale But we will not undertake to enumerate the

of slaveholding intolerance. These barbarities fidence in it, they in fact feel it to be a con- Englishman will be without any excuse, who

The Petersburg (Va.) Press is working itself then return to New York in time for a comnto a new fever over Mr. Caldwell, the Republi- fortable supper. Arrowsmith may hold unconany or all its departments, can, by construction | can member of the Virginia State Senate, who signs the call for the Chicago Convention. It tradicted his peculiar notions of the state of

we should suppose it to be an excellent and valuable text book of its kind. The author has given a simple and lucid exposition of the printrue intent and meaning. The value of the He acknowledges a radical difference of sentitions appended to each chapter. By Sanborn Tenney, A. M., Lecturer on Physical Geography and Natural History in the Massachusetts Teachers' Institute. Illustrated by two hundred wood engravings. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler & Co. 1860 For sale by Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

The design of the author of this work is, to

THE REVIEW.

Designed as a Manual of Instruction. By Henry Flan-

ders, author of "The Lives and Times of the Chief Jus-

tices," &c. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler & Co. 1860.

From a hurried glance at the above volume

For sale by Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

present, clearly and succinctly, the leading facts and principles of geology. At the same time, the book has a wider range than most works on the same subject, "inasmuch as it describes all the common minerals, and puts

ry. By Frederick C. Bakewell. New York: D Ap pleton & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washin

The reader will find this a very convenien

1860. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. Mr. Gosse has long been known as a faithful

lision takes place, he is bound to obey that one, attempt to improve upon its narrative style. is unequalled in human history, and the language in which it is told is perfectly adapted to that its decisions override and control the ac- FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN THE SOUTH. its character? Why should we attempt to

There is a peculiar charm in Bible language

the Writings of Alexander Hamilton, and of his Con.

that "he would not have John Brown hung | country, while his keen and delicate appreciathat he expressed this sentiment, not from sym- among those whom the ordinary miscellany of pathy with Brown in his invasion of Virginia, the day fails to satisfy.

but from an apprehension of its consequences | The Boy Tar; or, a Voyage in the Dark. By Captain Keene. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

Another one of Mayne Reid's charming imment, and whipping. Further south, he would possibilities, so fascinating to young people, and vessel. Whilst asleep, he is enclosed by huge exertion, he finally cuts his way through the

from the discovery of the American Continent to the present time. By Mary Howitt. Two volumes. New

Mrs. Howitt, we suppose, has undertaken proceed from fear. They indicate the senti- this history with the charitable intent of enment of the Southern people in regard to the lightening the English people, and of doing his buffalo or grizzly bear on the broad prairies or among the lofty mountains of the West, and There had been no advance in the prices of coal, but the market was much excited.

There had been no advance in the prices of faces.

There had been no advance in the prices of faces.

There had been no advance in the prices of faces.

There had been no advance in the prices of faces.

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There had been no advance in the prices of faces.

There had been no advance in the prices of faces.

There had been no advance in the prices of faces.

There had been no advance in the prices of the North against Slavery and tar put on their heads and demands that he be expelled from his seat difference, said Mr. Calhoun, that we are the prices of the North against Slavery and the prices of the North against Slavery

by the Canadian steamers as well as by the Cunard boats. It is supposed that the German O'Donnel was continually asking for fresh re-ADDITIONAL BY THE OVERLAND MAIL,-St. The Gibraltar Chronicle says the attention of Louis, Jan. 7.—We have the following addi- when the Slavery agitation must cease, if the of Freedom, and in the administration of the The Government of Morocco had been officially tional intelligence by the arrival of the overland Union is to be preserved. He will do all in Government. All this is quietly taken for called to the 14th article of the treaty existing | mail here:

The Arizonian of the 23d of December to invite Capt, Stone's party to return, and Northern heart by the dernier appeal to a Con-Yesterday, 15,000 Moors attacked the left re- enter upon the duties of the survey, and to proloubt, but General Ros de Olano surrounded | tect them from injury, and to see that they are

The Arizonian adds, that it fears that Gov they invariably do, displayed great velor. Gen- Pesquiera will disobey these instructions, and

Italy.-Letters from Naples state that du- resolutions, declaring that the island belonged The Legislature of Washington Territory

erals Cassis and Garcia particularly distingwish- that the settlement of these difficulties is as far The steamer Northerner, from Victoria on Heavy rains had inundated the Spanish camp the 10th, had arrived. The American citizens at San Juan had held a meeting, and passed

Messrs. Pettingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy, Coe, &

Co., are our authorized advertising agents for Boston, Mr. Curry, of Alabama, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 10th ult., is the ablest The following gentlemen are accredited agents for the as well as the most decorous and respectable Era: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Salem, expression of Pro-Slavery views which the Mass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. T. Park, | country has seen for a long time. He disdains to follow the example of low personal malevolence which has been set him by those with whom he acts, and looks at the events and parties of the day from a statesman's point of view. ment between the North and the South as the All letters for the National Era must great source of difficulty; and while he freely be addressed to Mrs. M. L. BAILEY, National acquits the Republican party of complicity with John Brown, or with entertaining the views of the Radical Abolitionists, he insists that the in-RETURN OF MR. SEWARD.—Mr. Seward made evitable tendency of the party is towards Aboli and Jay. his appearance in the Senate on Monday, in tionism; and hence he thinks the South should fine health and spirits. He has been absent not wait until Republicanism is invested with

his political friends, but it is stated by the cor- "I am conscious of the fact that there are in respondent of the Baltimore Sun that not more the Northern States two distinct Anti-Slavery hold the Republican party personally responsitrine of squatter sovereignty promulgated by Mr. have a different purpose in the remarks that I Douglas, and showed that the Democratic party | shall submit to day; and that is, to demonstrate, had always sanctioned the interference of the if I am able, that those of you who now shrink Federal authority in the Territories. He pro- back from the doctrines avowed by that party, ceeded to read many extracts from the plat- will, either yourselves or through your succesforms and resolutions of the Democracy, proving ions. In 1835, in an address issued by the An-

these sentiments:
"'We have never advocated the right of ously re- Freedom is national and Slavery sectional. physical resistance on the part of the oppressed. The contrary was true. Slavery was national, We assure our assailants that we would no

every protection to it under the Dred Scott de- whom my friend from New York [Mr. Clark] affirms are the Abolitionists proper. In 1859, Wendell Phillips, a man who deserves the high | them. eulogium, intellectually, that was paid him by yielded to a motion to go into Executive ses- | win | in a speech made in Brooklyn, uses this language, speaking of John Brown and his incursion into Virginia:
"'It is the natural result of Anti-Slavery

teaching. For one, I accept it; I expected it.' "That is the position into which the Garrito argue that the Republican party is essen- Anti-Slavery sentiment at the North. In 1852, the Whig party of the Union, in their Presization—resolved that the compromise measures Convention, composed of two-thirds of that same

Union. The North can manufacture more culation of incendiary pamphlets, "the wide- was the immediate admission of Missouri with arms in ninety days than the South can buy, spread sympathy for a murderer and a traitor," Slavery. and more men would volunteer to prevent the habeas corpus and mandamus bills, "and disunion than the South could raise by con- the impeachment of judicial officers for the execution of the fugitive slave law."

Of the Republican party he says: "The averment I make, Mr. Clerk, is, that Mr. Edwards, of New Hampshire, obtained | the ideas, the principles, the politics, of the Reinquiry, he said that he would not vote for any the sections, an irrepressible conflict between

for a degree of candor and liberality which is Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, declared that in striking contrast with that of his political as tained the views read from the Speaker's desk, and direct way of stating the political poas extracts from the Helper book. Mr. Sher-sition of a party is, to quote from its recognised man held them in abhorrence. He said that platform. This he has not done, but, instead if Mr. Clark of Missouri would withdraw his of it, he has picked up detached sentences from offensive and menaeing resolution, that Mr. the speeches and writings of individual Repub-Sherman was ready to state his position fully licans, as authoritative expositions of the party creed. We admit that legitimate criticism war-Mr. Wright, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, rants the citation of respectable individual utand replied to his colleague, Mr. Stokes. He terances as illustrations of the spirit and tendenprofessed to be a moderate Union man, and cy of a party; but, first and foremost, candor

> corporate that paper into his speech. Having cited from various authorities what he

Union. Virginia sentiment was represented "Now, sir, however distasteful it may be to by the members on this floor, and not by ex- my friend from New York, [Mr. Clark,] how-William H. Seward, or Salmon P. Chase, or any such representative of the Republican party, upon a sectional platform, ought to be re-

to the grace of his diction, has blinded his oppo-

tolerant, and fair, in its relations to the interests was framed, the whole country, except South

the question, were all decidedly opposed to the ordinance of 1787, by which Slavery was excluded from all the Territories of the Union dependent states that Rev. George Candee, over which Congress had control, originated ry Association, have been expensed from Jackson county, Ky., after having their hair and Southern States, to extend the Anti-Slavery gitive slaves. This iniquitous measure aroused

Anti-Slavery proviso, from its first inception, re- manhood and his moral sense.

as to South Carolina and Georgia. The great | was a matter of course.

sion policy.

proof of his assertion that the Anti-Slavery sen- voted. That compromise fully recognised the holders. restriction, but still without any guaranty of the

The next prominent fact in the history of Slavery aggression was the colonization of area, with the Congressional guaranty that it

prolific source of "agitation" and irritation. But | mission to the decisions of the Supreme Court acquired complete control over the Democratic Rights creed of Thomas Jefferson, Nathaniel party. It remoulded the principles of that time- Macon, Giles, Randolph, and John Taylor of honored organization, and dictated its candi- Caroline? We will not believe it. The respect dates for office, not only in the South, but in | we have for him forbids it. Need we say to him, the free States. No man was permitted to that Mr. Jefferson was the deadly foe to the docmands upon the Federal Government. He speak for itself. The highest and only condenounced those who deny that Slavery is en clusive authority for the principles of the Re- his Anti-Slavery convictions, and vote uniform- faris? Shall we remind him that that doctrine was titled to Congressional protection in the Terri- publican party is the Philadelphia platform, ly for Pro-Slavery measures. The slave power the corner-stone of the old Federal party, and and Mr. Curry was not true to the pledge he | felt that it was omnipotent, and its easy tri- that Mr. Jefferson regarded it as dangerous and Mr. Hill, of Georgia, American, in reply to gave of perfect fairness when he omitted to in- umph in the acquisition of Texas caused it to destructive to constitutional Freedom? We look with longing eyes to other Mexican prov- might quote a score of his letters in denunciainces. It was not difficult to find cause for a tion of the court's claim of political supremacy. tion recently taken by ex-Gov. Wise, that he deems proof of this definition of Republicanism, quarrel, although it should be such as that He declared the judges to be "the subtle corps claimed for her boundary the Rio Grande, al- boring to undermine the Constitution. John Governor Wise. He claimed the right of nulli, ever much it may revolt the public sentiment her Western frontier. Mexico, while succumbism, wrote volumes in refutation of the Federal or conscience of this country, I am not ashamed ing to the superior force of the American Union, heresy, which the modern Democracy have now or afraid publicly to avow that the election of in acquiescing, under protest, in the annexation made the first article of their party creed. of Texas, resisted this further encroachment on How inconsistent, then, is the position of Mr. sisted to the disruption of every tie that binds ty up to the line of the Nueces. This was precisely what the slave power desired, and James | idea that the Supreme Court is paramount to The courtesy displayed by Mr. Curry, added K. Polk, their President, although Congress | Congress and the Executive, when he lays down was in session, immediately ordered General the doctrine of States Rights as follows: Taylor to cross the line, and repel the Mexi- "I said that the existence of two Govern partial array of facts, and illogical deductions cans from their own territories, without con- ments implied a division of power. This divissulting that body. A war ensued, and Califor- ion of power implies a superior. The exist come to terms of agreement, and finally settle "philosophical" and "logical," even by Re nia, New Mexico, and Utah, were annexed to ence of limitations and restrictions presupposes

Here was another fruitful cause of Northern | which can possibly be submitted to the people Anti-Slavery agitation, for which the Slavery | of this Confederacy-whether the States have will be conclusive of their determination to Anti-Slavery agitation and excitement in the Democratic party is alone responsible. The powers, and to defend them against the encroacy Whig party resisted it, and was shattered to ster, and the Federal Government. Mr. Webatoms in the Southern States. As the fruit of that in all cases not capable of assuming the each of the States which have adopted personal has been entirely passive; that it has made no this acquisition of territory, the great agita- character of a suit in law or equity, in which Western Territories; that it has been liberal, with a view to its "settlement," or "adjustthe extent of its own powers. Mr. Jefferson year were adopted. Among those measures, on the contrary, hold that the Constitution is adroitly foisted into importance as one of the a compact between sovereign States; that the The facts are these. When the Constitution slave act. The effect of this enactment was to this Government; that this Government, the creature of the States, is make more Abolitionists and determined foes on the final and exclusive judge of the powers metto State have had his "Democratic" princan be built up from so slender a plot. The Cadiz journals announce that Marshal Connect has declared Ceuta a free port.

Caronna, the constitution as of the mode and show the constitution as of the constitution as of the mode and show the constitution as of the constitution as of the mode and show the constitution as of the constituti bates in the Federal Convention which framed soon followed; and the personal liberty bills, o Mr. Webster centralizes power, consolidates the proposition by the State of Virginia will improposition by the State of Virginia will improposite the state of Virginia will be stated to the state of Virginia will be stated to the state of Virginia will be stated to the sta press the country with the desperate resolution Northern States, though feeling less interest in exceptions, regard the fugitive slave act, as it and liberties of the people, if the Government

and stupidity. For we think that if the above volumes have the circulation among the masses of the English people that their merit and the reputation of the author certainly entitles them to, much will be done toward giving a true un- at the hour of assembling. derstanding of what America really is, and, indeed, not a few Americans will be benefited by their perusal. Mrs. Howitt always writes simply, and adapts her style to the comprehension of those she addresses, and she seems to have gone into this work con amore, with an evident desire to deal justly and impartially with all our

THE HOUMAS LAND SPECULATION-MORE "DEMOCRATIC" SPECULA-

Another of those despicable tricks in legislation, by which Democratic demagogues are in the habit of filling their pockets at the expense of the people, has recently come to light. At the last session of Congress, a bill was introduced in the Senate to confirm certain disputed was, and is, chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, offered an amendment to include some similar cases in Louisiana. Under this clandestine proceeding, and without naming it by name, the famous case of the amendment was adopted by both houses, without a suspicion, on the part of the members of tion: Therefore either body, that it settled the long-disputed persons long before Mr. Slidell made his purchase; and when these persons found themselves about to be ousted, they at once met and petitioned Congress to repeal the hasty and sinister act into which it has been betrayed. Mr. Toombs presented their petition last Tuesday, and, after some discussion, the matter was referred to a select committee. The quantity enjoy them; that, while we had an undoubted of land involved is no less than ninety thousand

adroit leaders of the Democratic party, and of our common Freedom. aspires to the Presidency. It is a peculiarity Southern States, we will, so far as in our power, of his, that he always does things on a grand scale. He it was who originated and brought ourselves, the free and unmolested exercise of forward the thirty million bill, ostensibly to be sovereign rights and privileges, and will manused in bribing Spain to sell Cuba, but really fully and faithfully aid them in their defence with a view to establishing a grand national against unhallowed and treasonable designs of Democratic electioneering fund. Nothing was whether political, fanatical, or pseudo-religious. more natural than that a man who was thus princely in his benefactions to his party, should | and contempt the cant and sneers of all those manage his private transactions on a corres. disorganizing and seditious fanatics who go ponding scale of magnificence. Mr. Benjamin, the other Senator from Louisiana, a Jew by than their neighbors, and hold mutinous public birth, and, we fear, never fully converted to meetings and sccret conclaves, to impress upon Christianity, is a most appropriate colleague for | the unsuspecting and peaceable of our fellow Mr. Slidell. As Gil Blas said of the Bishop's citizens the dangerous and unholy doctrine that steward and butler, "These two make a pair." Mr. Benjamin is an able lawyer, a fine advo cate, and skilled in the art of making the worse endeavors to incite the slaves of the South to appear the better cause. Considered merely rapine and violence, or encourages fanatical in an artistic point of view, it must be con- emissaries to go forth on the errand of promo- and other harbors of Michigan. fessed that this affair was well managed. But "there's many a slip betwixt the cup and the obligations that bind us in a glorious Confedlip," and we shall not be surprised if these eracy, and should be avoided by all honest, adroit managers find it so.

The Americans in the Legislature appear to have given way under the pressure of the popular current, and a few days ago voted unani-with our fortunes, to protect and defend the far current, and a few days ago voted unam-mously for the sectional resolutions presented with our fortunes, to protect and defend the constitutional rights and privileges of the publicans, will forfeit the confidence of the People. This is decidedly cool in the members of the Legislature, to undertake to dicas they are confined to the legitimate objects of the Legislature-for their conduct. We institution of Slavery, not only entirely unwarher Representatives in Congress will main- treasonable action, to engender strife and distain the right of acting for themselves, without regard to the opinions of the people in out regard to the opinions of the people in desire to maintain intact the sacred compact other parts of the State. Baltimore is half which binds together these States in one com the State, both in the number of its citimon sovereignty.

"Resolved, That we cannot too strongly zens and in wealth; and we see no reason rebuke the sentiment that the election of a not have the same right to act upon their con- views of public policy with which the minority

House made a new experiment on Monday, to odious to all patriotic and Union-loving men, and disgressful to the civilization of the age. ed to the consideration of Executive business, unite the Opposition to the Republicans, but and disgraceful to the civilization of the age; and after some time adjourned. with their usual ill success. To effect this result, they arranged that Mr. Davis, of Indiana, that whoever may be elected President of these a recreant Anti-Lecomptonite, elected by Re- United States, in a constitutional way, shall to a letter he had received from a mail conpublican votes, should be made the cat's paw, in the nomination of Mr. Hamilton, of Texas.

Mr. Davis professes to be a conservative Davis. Mr. Davis professes to be a conservative Dem- all of his predecessors; and we hereby declare of the pay of the mail contractors. All the ocrat, and extremely desirous to see the House organized by the election of a conservative organized by the el Speaker. As an illustration of his notion of out, at home or abroad.

those duties, from all enemies within or withthe out, at home or abroad.

priation—not by way of revenge, but because the duty of the American party. the extremest angle of the Southwest; and his of this meeting be forwarded to each of the The whole community is thrown into a concandidate, Mr. Hamilton, gives a running com- United States Senators from this State, and mentary upon his political creed by casting his vote for that model of liberal and conservative hereby are, respectfully requested to cause the wote for that model of liberal and conservative principles, Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina. So trict, at Washington; and that they be, and hereby are, respectfully requested to cause the same to be presented to both Houses of our say to the contractors that he did not consider and he would vote for an out-and-out American much for the Anti-Lecomptonism of Mr. Davis. | National Legislature."

ult. have arrived at St. Louis. D. P. Belknap had been appointed administrator of the estate at any time since the Federal Constitution was and his political friends. of the late Senator Broderick.

captured in the Pitt river region by General tachment to our republican form of Govern on his side of the House. They desired organi-14th ult., and were to be put on board the brig | not only do not entertain hostility to, or dis. Mr. Barksdale asked whether the gentleman Janette for transportation to the Menderino

the 12th ult, by the steamship Golden Age. of the State of New York entertain the senti-His mission was understood to be to report to ment common to them all—one common, reso-proposed to fill the blank with the name of John Washington the condition of the fortifications | lute determination that "the Union must and and military requirements of the Pacific coast.

The new United States steamer Saginaw had just been completed at Mare Island. She made party leaders to turn just been completed at Mare Island. She made party leaders to turn this common sentiment. Mr. Washburne's proposition with the scorn not a Democrat. He believed that opposition a successful experimental trip on the 15th ult. Universal in that State, to party account. I and contempt it deserved. The gentleman into the Administration was an evidence that he Terry for a mandamus to compel the county | ings recently held; but such efforts themselves | that letter was to add insult to injury. clerk to transfer the indictment against him for killing Senator Broderick to the Fourth District universal there. Court. The case was argued on the 12th, and the application refused. The case was forth-

with appealed to the Supreme Court. Colonel Fremont had obtained possession of

Advices from Japan, by the Russian war vessel Novick, state that Mr. Hodson, British the Union. At this meeting in Rochester there consul, had arrived at Hakodadi, and, in conconsul, had arrived at Hakodadi, and, in con-junction with the Russian authorities, had made the question of adopting the resolution which a pressing demand on the Japanese Government | condemns the sentiment, that the election of a | the same time, he wanted to elect a Clerk.

was occasioned by the arrival of the Morning and protection in the lawful discharge of his ight from Boston; but business and relapsed duties, from all enemies within or without, at hole jobbing trade was not to purchase a dol- mittee which reported the resolutions were lar's worth of merchandise unless absolutely equally divided; on an the rest they were mecessary to fill orders. The receipts of turpentine had reached 24,000 gallons, and holders all reported by the committee and all adopted ent Clerk can remain till a successor is elected.

First Session.

Tuesday, January 3, 1860. SENATE. There was a very thin attendance of Senators

Certain private bills were read and referred.

Mr. King. I have had sent to me the proceedings of a Union meeting held in the city of Rochester, in the State of New York.

resolution of which is as follows:

of the meeting may be read.

Mr. Brown. What paper is that? Mr. King. A Rochester paper.

The President pro tempore. The resolutions

will be read. The Secretary read them, as follows:

"Whereas recent events occurring in different portions of our common country have made minent the question of the continued union of the States composing our Confederacy; and zens of Rochester to assemble in public meeting to declare their sentiments on this ques-

" Resolved. That we affirm and reiterate our title to the Houmas grant. That grant, it seems, | fealty and attachment to the Union of these | to change its reference had been settled upon by a large number of States, and that we cordially unite with the great body of our people in the declaration of our firm and determined purpose that this Union 'must and shall be preserved.'

Resolved. That while we are free citizens of this great Republic, we feel jealous of the lib. | print the President's message. ereignty, and are thereby admonished that the people of other States of this Confederacy have the same franchises, and should be left free to right to abolish Slavery in this Commonwealth. they have the same right to retain that feature in their domestic institutions, found, as it was, ars.

Senator Slidell is one of the ablest and most

In the States in the original compact that bound us together, to defend the palladium and thought Congress ought to act immediate-

cheerfully accord to them what we claim for

Resolved, That we hold in utter disregard about the streets of our cities and towns, claim he who is not an Abolitionist is a thief, a robber, and a murderer; and we hold him morally guilty of such crimes who openly or covertly ting such an end. He is emphatically, in the judgment of this meeting, a traitor to the social

conservative, and Union-loving citizens.

"Resolved, That the late insurrectionary

movement of John Brown, and those who con-The Democracy of Maryland has made a judicious use of the fears excited by John Brown's invasion of Virginia, and of the irritation produced by the Helper book. That party, which has until recently been unable to cope with manded both by the offended laws of the counthe Opposition, seems now to be all-powerful. try, and by the magnitude and dangerous from the Democratic side of the House. The South, and maintain those fraternal relations are no slaves. resolutions declare that any Representative of | which exist between her and the free States, | Maryland in Congress who shall vote for any and which must never be severed, but held sacred, and cherished as the guaranty to the

onward progress of our country.
"Resolved, That while we revere the teach-

President by a constitutional majority, having do not coincide, would furnish a just cause for the dissolution of our Union. We hold such sentiments to be disorganizing and traitorous,

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings

Mr. King. Mr. President, in presenting these ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA OVERLAND resolutions, and bringing the proceedings of the other day proposed a resolution providing Mail.—Advices from San Francisco to the 16th this meeting of citizens of the State of New for a temporary organization, by which the York to the attention of the Senate, I am grati- Post Office appropriation hill could be passed; fied in being able to say that neither now nor and this received no favor from Mr. Washburne adopted, have the people of that State ever for one moment hesitated or doubted in their attachment to our republicant of the desired of the Householder of the House satisfaction with, the Union, but they love their country, and their whole country, with all the devotion that patriotism inspires. The people devotion that patriotism inspires. The people devotion that patriotism inspires. General Totten arrived at San Francisco on devotion that patriotism inspires. The people

> Desires and efforts may at times appear in think such effort has been made in Union meet- tended to defeat the object, and for him to read | was a Democrat.

universal there.

The proceedings of the meeting whose resolutions have just been read speak for all political parties. But, Mr. President, as a representative of the State, without any such authorall the mines adjudged to him by the decision ity as these resolutions farnish, I should not had said, if the House would agree to the resolutions, without any violent collision with hesitate, on the subject of the Union, to speak olution, he would propose to fill the blank with for all-for Democrats and Americans, as well some individual whose name had not been conas for Republicans. They are all friends of nected with this contest, and against whom remove the restrictions placed upon com- President by a constitutional majority, having merce, which, after the exchange of diplomatic motes, had resulted in the promise that all the troubles should be remedied after a little.

More animation in the San Francisco market to its old dull state, and the disposition of the home or abroad. On that resolution, the com- sented, nor a resolution offered, till a Speaker

after be considered a gross sign of ignorance THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, committee on the resolution mentioned did not interruptions, in which They did not think that by pursuing that course other place to attend to that, if he questioned thorized to withdraw the name of Mr. Bocock arise from any disagreement as to the senti- many members participated. Before conclu- they would be sacrificing their political princi- his conment of the resolution, but from the reluctance | ding his remarks, he gave way to a motion to | ples. of the Democrats on the committee to give ex- | proceed to a ballot for Speaker. pression to any sentiment that might offend their party friends in Congress, who are in the | swered to their names, the absentees being all | habit of talking of a dissolution of the Union | paired, except Mr. Sickles and Mr. Reynolds.

> Rochester, in the State of New York, on Tues- ber, who have expressed a purpose to dissolve day, the 28th day of December last, the last | the Union of the States if a Republican shall | be elected to the office of President, to the fact | taken, with the following result: "Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of that Democrats participated largely in the proceedings of the meeting be forwarded to each of the United States Senators from this State, and also to from those not present, in reply to invite the member of Congress from this district, at | tions to attend the meeting, are all, or nearly Washington, and that they be, and hereby are, all, from prominent and distinguished Demo respectfully requested to cause the same to be crats of the State, and all, every one of them presented to both houses of our National Leg- in favor of the Union. I can say to those Sen ators, with entire confidence, that, in any at Although these proceedings appear in a news- tempt to carry into execution any such purpose paper, I have a letter from the Secretary of the as a dissolution of the Union, they would no eting stating that they are the official pro- more receive aid or comfort in New York from ceedings, and have been sent to me for the pur- those who act politically in the organization of pose mentioned in that resolution. I ask leave the Democratic party, than they would from to present them, and I ask that the resolutions open and avowed Republicans, who denounce disunionists as enemies of the country, no be

ter than traitors. The President pro tempore. What disposition does the Senator propose to make of the reso lutions just read? Mr. King. I move that they be laid on the

The motion was agreed to. Mr. Slidell moved to refer the papers on the subject of the Houmas land claim to the Comwhereas it has been thought proper for the citi- mittee on the Judiciary. It belonged properly to the Committee on Private Land Claims, by as the motives of himself and colleague on that subject had been impugned, and as Mr. Benja min was chairman of that committee, he desired

> The subject was laid over till to-morrow. A large number of petitions of no genera interest were presented

ceeded to the consideration of the motion to He spoke at length on the subject of the rights of slaveholders in the Territories, and in favor of Congressional legislation for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. He dissented from the opinion expressed in the mes-sage, that if the judiciary should hereafter fail to provide an adequate remedy for infringe-ments of this right, it would be time enough to

ly, before the mischief is done. Mr. Doolittle replied at some length, calling attention to the great change which has taken place within the last ten years at the South in reference to the power and duty of Congress to legislate in behalf of Slavery. The mind of the the mail contrictors.

President has undergone a similar change, as appeared by his recent message. Mr. D. proceeded to state that many distin guished men at the South now defended, not merely negro slavery, but Slavery in the abinstead of hiring laborers.

> Wednesday, January 4, 1860. SENATE.

Several petitions were presented, and private bills introduced and referred. Mr. Powell introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Mr. Chandler introduced bills making appropriations for the improvement of Grand Haven

Mr. Toombs presented the petition of the citizens of Ascension Parish, Louisiana, on the not applicable to this case. subject of Houmas land grant, and moved its reference to the Committee on Public Lands After some discussion, the petition was re-

Messrs. Toombs. Pugh, Chesnut, Crittenden,

the conclusion is irresistible, that when slave property is found to be insecure in the Territories, it will become the duty of Congress to proocratic party; but the Republicans deny it.
Mr. H. further argued, that if the master can

take his slaves into the Territories, and have er, with the following result: them protected under the Constitution of the United States, because the Territories are the common property of the nation, on the same He spoke at considerable length.

Mr. Foster followed, and discussed the subject of our relations with Mexico. He thought the lives and property of American citizens in Mexico were just as secure as those of the Abbe given to our citizens at home as well as abroad. He thought we had no right to inter fere with the domestic affairs of Mexico.
On motion of Mr. Slidell, the Senate proceed

the result, in spite of every effort to avoid it. dition of excitement, especially those depend-

Mr. Barksdale remarked that Mr. Houston

Sherman, and the Democrats objected. Mr. Houston said that showed the insincerity of Mr. Washburne and his friends. He treated Mr. Washburne. The gentleman propose

there could have been no serious objection. He

Mr. Stevens asked Mr. Houston whether, a Mr. Houston replied that was not necessary. The present Clerk acts till a successor is elect-'The gentlemen do not mean to pay the contractors. They only want to keep up the

Mr. Stevens. The gentleman must know that, by the Constitution, no bill can be pre-

Upon a call of the House, 207 members anupon the happening of this or that contingency. Mr. Scott, of California, after acknowledging cessary to a choice, 112. Mr. Sherman receiv-The meeting at Rochester was called by a the compliment that had been paid him, with- ed 109, Mr. McClernand 27, Mr. Bocock 32, Mr. Scott, of California, after acknowledging | cessary to a choice, 112. Mr. Sherman receiv- ensu

Mr. Craig, of Missouri, nominated Mr. Davis, Gilmer 4, Mr. Houston 3; scattering, 16. The twenty fifth vote for Speaker was then

Sherman -McClernand Vallandigham ' Davis Gilmer Scattering Necessary to a choice After some further discussion, the House

Thursday, January 5, 1860. SENATE.
The Senate met at one o'clock. Various petitions and memorials were presented and bills introduced in relation to pri-vate claims, and papers were withdrawn from man. If they voted for any one else, their

the files for reference to the appropriate com-Mr. Hammond, at his request, was excused rom serving on the Committee of Finance. Mr. Toombs was excused from serving on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, and Mr. Fessenden from serving on the special committee appointed vesterday on certain land claims in

vate claims, and papers were withdrawn from

The motion to print the President's message and the Treasury report were referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. King presented the petition of Edward
D. Morgan, of New York, and three hundred

thers, praying the passage of the homestead On motion, the Senate adjourned till Mon-On motion by Mr. Brown, the Senate pro-

Note.—Mr. Toombs is appointed on the Finance Committee and Mr. Foster on the special committee, to fill the above vacancies.] HOUSE.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, offered a resolution which was read for information, that the Superintendent of the Public Buildings be directed to replace the desks and chairs as they were in this Hall previous to their removal; and to enable him to do so, he be directed to prepare for temporary occupancy the old Hall of Rep resentatives. He said he would not call up the resolution this morning.

Mr. Bingham and others objected. the House to pass an appropriation bill to pay

Mr. Wilson said, if the gentleman was anxthe plurality rule now.

Mr. Montgomery replied that, if he were to

be effected, nor even if ten men protested. resolution of Mr. Montgomery (which that gen- should be made to ballot, he intended to move setts, would dissent from the spirit of those restleman renewed) is not in order, for the reason to amend by adding the plurality rule as a olutions—he did not speak of their phraseology, that, previous to entering upon business, the act of Congress provides that the Speaker shall be sworn in, and that the Speaker shall then be sworn in, and that the Speaker shall then

ferred to a select committee, consisting of terday, in opposition to the doctrines of the man had made it necessary to say a few words. posed to the Republicans. Let the Democrats Republican party, and spoke of gentlemen en- No man had a right to catechise him as to the have the Speaker, who would be the represent-

Mr. W. appeared, was qualified, and took its seat.

The motion to print the President's message was much pleased with the remarks of Mr. Mc. Mason explained that in the expression "servile States," which he made use of yesterday, he meant nothing offensive, but he desired to draw a distinction between those States where there are no slaves.

Mr. Harlan argued that if the premises laid Mr. Harlan argued that if the premises laid mr. Harlan argued that if the premises laid five weeks endeavoring to elect a Speaker. He was much pleased with the remarks of Mr. Mc. Harlan argued that in the expression to delect a Speaker. He was much pleased with the remarks of Mr. Mc. Harlan argued that in the expression to be called by a much better and wanted fair play. In this pugilistic ring, for it could not be called by a much better name, there was nothing like fair play. We are here, he said, to organize the House; and he election of a Speaker. He was will-into to declared he had never crossed a to direct the canvass, he avowed himself a Democrate the adoption of the plurality rule as a direct the section of a Speaker. The motion was a permocrated the house and the country, that he was elected by a much pleased with the remarks of Mr. Mc. Harlan argued that the tweath as a Democrate with them in the election of a Speaker. He was will-into the called by a much pleased with the remarks of Mr. Mc. Harlan argued that the House and the House, and the country, that he was elected by a majority of 4,000 votes, and as a Democrate and the House proceed the house proceed the head never crossed a to declare the head never crossed a to determ Opposition could not affiliate with the min the election of a Speaker. He was will-into the canvass, he avowed himself a Democrate as an independent man, and wanted fair play. In this pugilistic ring, for it could not be called by a much pleased with the measure at the House proceed the head of the canvass, he avowed himself a Democrate as the best calculated to promote that opposition could not a ing to stay here and vote from now until toAdministration. He intended that his vote the Democratic party is split into factions, with whom he acted the Southern opposition)

Whole number of votes Necessary to a choice - 107 Mr. Sherman received Mr. Vallandigham Mr. Gilmer Mr. Horace F. Clark Scattering

Friday, January 6, 1860. The Senate is not in session to-day. HOUSE.

Mr. Miles having the floor, proceeded to address the House. He argued that the responsibility of the non-organization rests with the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Those Anti-Lecompton professing Democrats who vote the Republican ticket are, in effect, Republicans. The responsibility of organization rests on the shoulders of those who have voted for neither Democrat nor Republican, because the Southjoin the Democrats proper whenever it can be

shown such a union will elect their candidate. Mr. Haskin wished to know whether, on the principle laid down by Mr. Miles, those Democrats who voted for Mr. Maynard did not there-

by become Americans.

Mr. Miles said he did not think so, because

Mr. Haskin said he supposed National Conventions determine political orthodoxy. He understood that Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Donelson (for whom Mr. Maynard was an elector) were

with a view of defeating the Republican candi

Mr. Haskin said he voted for Mr. Gilmer, a member of the American party, desiring to organize the House. Mr. Miles said he did not vote for Mr. Gilmer, and would not under any circumstances. Besides. Mr. Gilmer was not now a candidate

before the House. Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, replied to a remark made by Mr. Hickman yesterday, saying, in effect, that the latter had improperly inter fered with his political position. He said that a sufficient number of votes could be secured for the election of an Anti-Lecompton Democrat. He was elected as an Anti-Lecompton Democrat; the Americans and Republicans made no nominations. He differed from the Buchanan Administration on the Territorial policy, but that was no evidence that he was not a Democrat. He believed that opposition

Mr. Hickman inquired whether Mr. Adrain received more Republican than Democratic

Mr. Adrain replied that he received more Republican than Democratic votes.

Mr. Hickman inquired whether the Republicans gave up the field to him. Mr. Adrain said that the Republicans made

no nomination. Mr. Haskin took it for granted that the ground assumed by Mr. Adrain was perfectly acceptable to the Republicans at home. Mr. Adrain replied, that if he was acceptable to both the Americans and Republicans, it was because he was a Democrat. After some remarks by Mr. Moore of Kentucky and Mr. Cox of Ohio,
Mr. Adrain said he would vote for the plu-

rality rule, in the event the House could be organized in no other way.

Mr. Winslow suggested that the parties opposed to the Republicans should appoint a committee to ascertain whether they could not agree upon some basis of accommodation. He ap-

Mr. Clark, of New York, said they were disrganizers, if, whenever it should be shown

Democrats were the disorganizers.

Mr. Porter said, when his name was called,

ould not vote for him. He voted for John

Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, interrupting,

upon Mr. Bocock.

votes would not elect.

Republican; and the Sonthern Opposition said expressed his pleasure at finding such sentito them again and again, that whenever they | ments coming from Massachusetts. could show the possibility of electing a Demo-

same thing. A voice. They have not said so. Mr. Miles. Well, some of them say so.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, would like to

accept it, others were unwilling to do so. If some who had been ready enough to receive three-fourths were willing to accept, and if the three-fourths were willing to accept, and if the Republican votes, but were unwilling to vote ranged on that (Republican) side of the House? be a sufficient cause for the South to withdraw stract, arguing that the true relation between capital and labor was, that capital should own capital and labor was, that capital should own capit Republican and Administration nominees. entertain sentiments like these. Mr. Stevens raised a point of order, that the He gave notice now, that whenever a motion ot applicable to this case.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, said he had been here altogether.

The further consideration of the subject here about five weeks, and had carefully abstained Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, avowing that he

Mr. Reagan resumed his remarks from yes- the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Hick- there could be a union of all the elements opdorsing the circulation of the Helper book, vote he meant to give. He was the independent ative of a principle, and let the Southern Opwhich contains treasonable doctrines, and of representative of 24,000 freemen, and would position and the Anti-Lecompton men have the Hon. L. T. Wigfall, Senator from Texas, in the place of Hon. J. P. Henderson, deceased; and Mr. Wells said that they had been here for five weeks endeavoring to elect a Speaker. He would tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania, a little egg-nog at Christmas times. ing to stay here and vote from now until tomorrow morning, so that they might answer the
morrow morning, so that they might answer the
should indicate his preference for Speaker to
the last; he would tell the gentleman that he
linded to the failure of the Democrats to cast

The definition of the country, and afford relief to
the last; he would tell the gentleman that he
linded to the failure of the Democrats to cast

The definition of the Democratic party is spin into the definition of the Democratic party is spin into the definition. He intended that his vote
agreeing upon no settled principles.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Stokes allinded to the failure of the Democrats to cast

Voted for Gilmer, but said that, whenever his

Messrs. Reagan and Gooch, as to their remarks mean to be sold into the embraces of Republi- would have elected him, and argued that they Democrat, it should not be wanting. Mr. Hickman asked if he did not, during his election of any conservative man. canvass, denounce the Administration of Mr.

Buchanan, and whether he did not receive all not vote for Mr. Gilmer, because he received the Republican votes in his district?

Mr. Davis replied, that he did not denounce the Administration, except upon the Lecompton question. He obtained a majority of the Democratic vote in his district, all the American vote, and a majority of the Republicans; and all the Southern Opposition members, and if the election had been two weeks later, and if the election had been two weeks later, and if the election had been two weeks later, and if the election had been two weeks later, and the following the five copies, six months the five copies, six months the following that he did not denounce the Administration, except upon the Lecompton to the Democratic vote in his district, all the American votes of all the Democratic, and significant to the Pennic votes of all the Democratic votes, and should receive the votes of all the Democratic votes, and a majority of the Southern Opposition members, and the following the result: Whole number of votes, 219; and all the Southern Opposition members, and the following that he result: Whole number of votes, 219; and all the Southern Opposition members, and the following that he result: Whole number of votes, 219; and the following that he result: Whole number of votes, 219; and the following that he result: Whole number of votes, 219; and the following that he result: Whole number of votes, 219; and the following that he result: Whole number of votes, 219; and the resul

man did not denounce the Dred Scott decision in a public meeting at Indianapolis, in presence of two thousand people, and say that no man who eadorsed that decision could carry a copy of the bound volume of Facts of the State?

They were received at Vera Cruz by the English paper Extraordinary. It is stated that Cobas has been beaten at Tejuantepec, and is their votes from any Democrat who should receive Republican votes.

They were received at Vera Cruz by the English paper Extraordinary. It is stated that Cobas has been beaten at Tejuantepec, and is retreating. The Liberals are said to have for the People.

When a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

To voluntary agents will also be sent, if they desire it, a copy of the bound volume of Facts for the People.

ble confusion ensued. Mr. Davis said he had from Mr. Boeock under the circumstances supvielded to his colleague for a question. Mr. Porter. Do I understand that the gentle

nan refuses to allow the passage to be read? Mr. Davis said that was his business, and he would come to it directly. His colleague had said he had denounced the Dred Section decision, and the charge was the best of the Democratic constraints and the charge was the best of the Democratic constraints of the best of the Democratic constraints and the charge was the best of the Democratic constraints of the best of the Democratic constraints and the charge was the best of the Democratic constraints of the best of the Democratic constraints and the charge was the best of the

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, thought it was due to his colleague, thus rudely assailed, to say that he [Mr. Dunn] heard that speech, and it was a Dred Scott decision.

Mr. Davis repeated that the charge was a falsehood, and the utterer of it was a slanderer on that floor. He was responsible for what he said, here or elsewhere. He was not an apeaking terms with the editor of the scottine, but was not afraid to have that synopsis of his speech road, although it was not correct. The report in the Indiana State Sentinel was read. Its purport was, that no Democrat could or would maintain the doctrine given out in high quarters, that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories, and that no

man, taking that goound, could carry a single county north of Mason and Dixon's line; and that if that were the true Democratic doctrine, the Republicans were right in 1856 in saying the the House. Democracy was the Pro-Slavery party, and that he (Mr. Davis) entered his protest against this new doctrine, which would carry Mr. Buchanan down the stream of time as it had parried Mr. Mr. Porter was willing the question between

him and his colleague should go to the country. That was an open declaration against the Dred Scott decision, and his colleague's Anti-Lecompton friends would be surprised at his declara-tion that he had not denounced that decision. He had always endeavored to avoid personalities, but never saw the time when he feared either the intellect or courage of his colleague, Mr. Davis said he would take care of his responsibility to his constituents, if his colleague would attend to his own business. The gentleman had charged that he had denounced the cans would consent to vote on Mr. Clark's resolution, whether Mr. Clark would consent the man had charged that he had denounced the Dred Scott decision, and he branded the charge as false, and the very paper he had read proved it so, for the name of Dred Scott did not occur in it. He obeyed all the decisions of the Su-

in his construction of that decision. Mr. Dunn regretted that this question of veracity had been raised by his colleague, and previous question was ordered. pealed to them to say whether they would agree | would not have taken part in this discussion,

preme Court, but he differed from the President

Mr. Dunn. Oh, that is a convenient way for Mr. Clark, of New York, denied that the Leentlemen to ventilate their bravery here. Mr. Miles insisted on his right to the floor compton issue was dead, as had been declared. The House again voted for Speaker. Two which he said he had not yielded for a personal sult hundred and twenty-three votes were cast; ne- altercation; and another scene of confusion

Mr. Dunn was finally permitted to proceed. Mr. Quarles 13, Mr. Davis of Indiana 9, Mr. | The people of Indiana, he said, knew him and his colleague. There were two witnesses of his denunciation of the Dred Scott decision that Mr. Vallandigham was somehow mixed besides the paper, and doubtless the constituup with the John Brown affair; therefore he ents of his Democratic colleague [Mr. Davis] would be able to state what his course had Sherman. [Laughter on the Republican side.] | been in the canvass. The gentleman could The House then proceeded to another ballot, not escape upon the plea that the Dred Scott variably done heretofore, when the roll was called with no material alteration in the result, except | decision applied only to the citizenship of a | through, changed his vote to Mr. Hamilton. I that most of the Democratic members fell back | negro, for he knew that was regarded on all some remarks which he then made, he declare des as an insignificant point of the decision. | that he changed his vote to please his friends Mr. Miles resumed his remarks, on the position of parties in the House, with respect to the of Indiana, or helped John Brown in his raid tion. If it had been in his power, he was free

organization. He would say, with all respect, in Virginia, could not have denounced the to say he would perpetuate discord here, but he that it seemed to him the Anti-Lecompton Dred Scott decision with more bitterness and was powerless. force than his colleague did in his speech at Indianapolis. As to the charge of falsehood, said he was an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and | he would leave that to the people of Indiana, did not believe the five men of that faith were | where they both were known disorganizers. They could not possibly organ-Adjourned.

> Saturday, January 7, 1860. The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, asked the reading of that their votes would elect a conservative man, an editorial from the Barnstable Patriot, giving a Government printing office. they refused to do so. Until a union could be an account of the proceedings of a Union meeteffected between Democrats and the Southern ing at that place, in which patriotic sentiments of soldiers in the army, to fix the Opposition, they stood on the same basis as were avowed. The meeting declared the duty pay and regulate the allowances of the officers her members.

Mr. Miles did not care to go into any refined law of the land, condemning John Brown's the army by retiring disabled and infirm offiargumentation on the subject. It was plain that the three parties to which he had referred that all persons preaching or inciting insurrec that all persons preaching or inciting insurrec were able unitedly to defeat the election of a tion were guilty of moral treason. Mr. Cobb

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, said the honoracrat they should have their votes for that object, ble gentleman from Alabama did not say any. | ted States to communicate to the Senate the and the Anti-Lecompton men had said the thing new to the delegation from Massachusetts, nor did he say anything new to the citizens of Massachusetts, when he asked the Clerk to read and Gen. Harney, in command of the army for from his desk these Union-loving resolutions. the department of Oregon. Mr. Clark. They will be disorganizers if they | There was not a more Constitution-honoring and conservative constituency (to borrow the adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treaslanguage of the other side) in the United ury to inform the Senate what amounts remain know why they should not be reckoned disorganizers as well when they refused to elect a ganizers as well when they refused to elect a where the first landing was made, when, in Republican, which they might do at any time.

States than that constituency living there in the treasury unexpended of the funds set another state in the treasury unexpended of the funds set another state where the first landing was made, when, in 1602, Bartholomew Goswell first placed his epublican, which they might do at any time. | 1602, Bartholomew Goswell first placed his tween the Orinca Street Lacompton men | foot upon this continent. And from the time | payment of claims of American citizens. | the Mayflower anchored there, and landed her | Mr. Dixon then made a long speech, bas were anxious to organize as speedily as possithe Mayflower anchored there, and landed her ble, but had seen no opportunity when their votes would tell. When the South Americans Constitution was accepted, down to the present message which recommends the payment of and Democrats should unite, the five Anti-Le- hour-there had never been a body of men the Amistad claim. Mr. D. strenuously argued compton Democrats would be called upon to anywhere who would more assuredly, firmly, that the claim had no foundation in justice, Mr. Montgomery desired to renew his proposition for a temporary organization, to enable the House to pass an appropriation bill to pay the House to pay the Hou gentleman from New Jersey had spoken of five together at Barnstable, the other day, to pro- of popular sovereignty. He said the South Anti-Lecompton Democrats. He would ask claim their allegiance to the Union and the must have protection from Congress for Slaious to pay the debt, he would ask him to adopt the plurality rule now.

In this to name them. He wanted to know the plurality rule now.

In this to name them. He wanted to know the plurality rule now.

In this to name them. He wanted to know the call for that meeting, did the honorable ton Convention recognises this, the Southern elected by Republican votes, for there were gentleman know how many, if they were sent delegates should withdraw. He also said that

Mr. Eliot said the men who, in Massachucountry. They were continually appealing to gentlemen who are for tearing down the Con-Clerk and to the members, and no resolution of this body can repeal it. The proposition was a mere absurdity, to legislate before the House a mere absurdity, to legislate before the House to the country and he wished the country could look in upon them, and see their condition. They were a perfect type of the Administration between the country and he wished the country and described without to trespass a short time on the House to day, if it was desired by his friends, and they thought the country appearing to the country. They were continuarly appearing to the country and he wished the country appearing to the country and he wished the country appearing to the country and he wished the country appearing to the country and he wished the country and destroying the institutions of the land. Not the Republicans, not the order loving Democrats, not they who were representation and destroying the institutions of the land. Not the Republicans, not the order loving Democrats, not they who were representation and destroying the institutions of the land. Not the Republicans, not the order loving Democrats, not they who were representation and destroying the institutions of the land. Not the Republicans, not the order loving Democrats, not they who were representation and destroying the institutions of the land. Not the Republicans, not the order loving Democrats, not they was a prospect of the Administration and destroying the institutions of the land. Not the Republicans a short time or the loving Democrats, not they was a prospect of the land. was organized by the election of a Speaker and tion—disorganized, demoralized, without co-sented at that meeting, would dissent from would cheerfully yield the floor for the purpose Clerk. The precedents of the gentleman are herence, in a pitiable discreditable condition. those resolutions, but another class of men of voting, with the understanding that he would

be entitled to the floor when the discussion was from opening his mouth, but the remarks of cared nothing about the spoils, suggested that resumed.

Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee, occupied the floor not taken a glass of spirits and water for forty. have charge of the Political Department. time, and argued to show that the five years, although he acknowledged he liked

expectations of the country, and afford relief to the last; he would tell the gentleman that he the suffering mail contractors.

Some explanations took place between Some explanations took place between Some explanations took place between Some of the country, and afford relief to the last; he would tell the gentleman that he would never vote for Mr. Sherman till those luded to the failure of the Democrats to cast their votes for Mr. Gilmer, when their votes for Mr. Gilmer, but said that, whenever his vote was necessary to elect a good conservative were insincere in professing a desire for the

slection of any conservative man.

Several Democratic members said they could 219; necessary to a choice, 110. Mr. She Republican votes.

Mr. Stokes put the question to the Demo-

he believed he would have got every man in his election—should east their less for mm, under protest—they (the Democrats) would withdraw their voices from him, for that reason.

Messrs. Rust of Arkansas, Vallandigham of

did no such thing, sir. [Applause.]

Mr. Porter referred his colleague to a report in the Indiana State Sentinel, the Democratio that cause, the Republicans could pursue that cause, the Republicans could prevent the Clerk to read the Court of t organ, which he would ask the Clerk to read.
He knew that report was correct, because he a few votes for their candidate.

The requirement of them from ever electing a Speaker, by casting a few votes for their candidate.

Valez, 4,000 strong, are at the barrunca of Atenquique. Another account states that an old subscribers.

Money we have the contraction of them from ever electing a Speaker, by casting a few votes for their candidate.

Mr. Davis claimed the floor, and consideration side said they would not withhold their votes and Miramon, to the advantage of the former. posed, but gave reasons why they would not Leavenworth city, with dates to the 28th ult., vote for Mr. Gilmer under like circumstances. Mr. Stokes, in his further remarks, said he much dissatisfaction in regard to the Provisreferred a candidate of his own party; but as | ional Government recently organized, and it sion, and a Republican, he should vote for the Dem- tempts to collect the taxes levied by the Legis-

Mr. Winslow proved that the House proceed to vote for Speaker, and demanded the previous question.
Mr. Hickman asked the House to vote down

heir lives. The gentleman did denounce the the plurality rule, in accordance with previous There was a call of the House, as a preliminary to voting.

Mr. Hickman said he would resist a vote un

Mr. Hickman said he would resist a vote un-til the House could vote on the amendment for cular, dated Trenton, N. J., December 9, and and when got, keep it. me plurality rule.

Mr. Garnett replied, that many gentlemen on pointed by the friends of William L. Dayton, the plurality rule. the Democratic side would resist till March, urging that gentleman's claims for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. The Mr. Hickman was ready for the issue. Let signers of the circular are, James T. Sherman, the responsibility of non-organization rest on S. C. Harbert T. H. Dudley, William A. Newell,

the heads of the Democratic side. Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said that he should A. B. Woodruff, B. B. Edsall, Elstan Marsh first insist on a vote on his resolution, declaring and F. T. Frelinghuysen. that no man who signed the recommendation of the Helper book was fit to be Speaker of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said the first sum of \$10,000 left to be divided among then

question that could be taken was upon his question of order, that no resolutions of any kind are in order until after the organization of | property, consisting of about 100 slaves and a the House. He could not agree to take the vote on all questions in the order in which they stand, which would be to override his question of order. Mr. Stanton concurred with the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He was willing to vote

on all questions as they arose in parliamentary Mr. Winslow said that the plurality rule could not be voted on for a very long timein his belief, never. Mr. Bingham wished to know, if the Republi-

to vote on the proposition for the plurality rule.

Mr. Clark indignantly objected to any such arrangement as that proposed. After discussion, in which many members participated, a vote was taken on the demand of the previous question, which was decided in he affirmative—yeas, 108, pays, 105. So the

previous question was ordered.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, said the time had are publican is elected President, without waiting Mr. Mallory replied, the Southern Opposition but that he felt it his duty to hear testimony to Mr. Mallory replied, the Southern Opposition what he knew the course of his be organized. He presented the name of Anharm to any but those who utter it, it may be harm to any but those who utter it, it may be likely to hear testimony to rived, in his opinion, when this House ought to be organized. He presented the name of Anharm to any but those who utter it, it may be Inad advanced their rates. The market was firm at \$1.06.

The

and to say that if he were here he would vote for Mr. Hamilton. The House then proceeded to the twenty

crats,) voted for Mr. Hamilton.

The House adjourned.

Cerritory of Nevada; referred.

mittees on Naval and Military Affairs.

would attempt to prevent her.

The House was then called.

The House then adjourned.

districts, and there was a general want of con

ten favorite slaves have been liberated, and a

when they leave the State. The residue of the

very large quantity of land, is willed to D. D.

Jones, Esq., proprietor of White Sulphu

Springs, Warren county. - Warrenton (N. C.

Another Legislative Difficulty in Kan-

SAS.—St. Louis, Jan. 9.—The Kansas Territo-

rial Legislature passed a joint resolution ad-

journing to meet at Lecompton, which Gov. Medary vetoed, but the Legislature passed it

over the veto by a two-thirds vote of a quorum

The question has now arisen as to the consti-

to Lawrence, and the minority remain at Le-

body.

compton. Both factions claim to be a legal

Ex-Senator Jerry Clemens, writing from

Washington to his paper, the Memphis Enquirer, says: "There is less sectional excite-

ment than I anticipated, and the members

cutionality of this vote. The majority adjourned

When he had concluded, Mr. Green obtained

HOUSE.

roduced.

Monday, January 9, 1860.

SENATE.

their seats this morning, on the opening of the

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to organize the

Mr. Brown gave notice of a bill to establish

nth ballot for Speaker, with the following re-Hamilton -Gilmer -Scattering Necessary to a choice, 106.

or procuring the immediate recognition of he Territory by Congress. Three schooners had arrived at San Fran On this ballot, Mr. Davis of Indiana, and Mr. see from Japan, bringing cargoes of ric Riggs of New Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Demo-Japanese wares and advices to the 15th of No vember. The difficulty respecting American currency continued. Lacquered goods were caree, and had advanced 200 per cent. The Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, who, when his name was called, voted for Mr. McQueen, as he has in-Sovernment was throwing obstacles in the way of trade, and had issued orders that no mer

1,800,000 in specie.

-The steamer Baltic has arrived from As

inwall, which port she left on the morning of

ne 1st instant. She brings California dates

to the 20th ult., 250 passengers, and nearly

The first Legislature of Nevada Territory net on the 15th at Genoa, and took measures

chants should sell over fifteen piculs per day of ny article. The Powhatan sails from Kanagana on the 2d of February, taking the Japanese embassy, consist of two chief ambassadors; eighte fficials, and fifty subordinates. The embassy proceeds to Panama via the randwich Islands nd at the Isthmus would take passage in a Mr. Seward and Mr. Douglas appeared in

n the 11th of November. oject of a line of steamers to Japan,

Mr. Davis introduced bills to facilitate the hanson were burnt on the night of the 18th fr. Nathanson was under arrest on suspicion cers; all of which were referred to the Com-

Sundry petitions were presented and bills in-Advices from Carthagena state that the Lib On motion of Mr. Lane, a resolution was rals had taken Barranquilla. dopted, requesting the President of the Uni official correspondence of Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, in referen e to the island of San Juan On motion of Mr. Iverson, a resolution was

an Anti-Slavery point of view.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

The National Era is a Political, Literary, and Family Newspaper. It is an uncompromising opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power, an advocate of Personal, Civil, and Beligious Liberty, and the friend of the Homestead Bill, and all measures calculated to give to Labor its just consideration, recompense, Mr. Winslow asked Mr. Gartrell, who was and political weight. Regarding Slavery and entitled to the floor, to give way for a call of the issues involved in it as the Great Political Question of the day, it has supported and will continue to support the Republican Party, so ong as it shall be true to Freedom. In priniple and policy the Era will continue to be, in all respects, what it has always been. The nelancholy event which transferred its responpibilities to the present proprietor, will make no

Mr. Smith, of Va., made a humorous explanation as to his tasting egg-nog on the 26th of December, which was kindly sent him by a lady, while he was speaking on that occasion. Although not, strictly speaking, a temperance

per published in this city, relying upon its sub-scription list alone for support. The House again proceeded to vote for Speak. Single copy, one year - man, 195; Mr. Hamilton, 89; Mr. Gilmer, 19; Three copies, one year Mr. Reynolds, 3; scattering, 4. Ten copies, one year

> Voluntary agents are entitled to retain fifty cents commission on each yearly, and twentyfive cents on each semi-yearly, subscriber, ex

single county in the State?

Mr. Davis. Thank thee, Jew, for that word, That is the very point I wanted to come at.

That is the very point I wanted to come at.

Applause

Ceive Republican votes.

Mr. English, of Indiana, said he would not withhold his vote from a Democrat because really in prison—in communicado—and the rupture is complete between him and Mirature is complete. to a Club should receive their papers at the

> Money may be forwarded by mail, at my risk. Large amounts can be remitted in drafts on Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore; smaller amounts in gold, or in the

lature had been unsuccessful in the mining fidence in the Government. The people look all that call for them. Every family should have and general remark among Republicans that they never heard a better Republican speech in the demand for the previous question, so that they lives. The centleman did denounce that they amendment to adopt of warm weather. Building of residences and can get anywhere. Its appropriate that they have to offer an amendment to adopt of warm weather. Building of residences and can get anywhere. Its appropriate that they have the continued of warm weather. of warm weather. Building of residences and stores was progressing rapidly at Denver city, bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes The Washington Star says that every Repub-Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude and

A LIVE BOOK.

S. C. Harbert T. H. Dudley, William A. Newell,
B. Gummere, E. Y. Rogers, A. P. Berthude,
A. B. Woodruff, B. B. Edsall, Elstan Marsh,
and F. T. Frelinghuysen.

SLAYES LIBERATED.—By the will of the late
Lewis Y. Christmas, of Warren county, N. C.,
tan favorite slayes have been liberated.

BY JAMES REDPATH. One volume, 12mo, 400 pages, handsomely bound in ck Two beautiful Eugravings, and a magnificent

THAYER & ELDRIDGE.

United States frigate, and proceed to Washington. Parties of Americans from the Powhatan and visited Yeddo. A large fire occurred there

The San Francisco papers are urging the The San Francisco markets were quiet and ices unchanged. Anthracite coal was selling t \$26 by quantities from the yards. The stores of Alexander & Co. and Mr. N.

Cleveland, Jan. 9.—Governor Dennison's inaugural was delivered at Columbus to-day. He ecommends holding annual sessions of the Legislature, and an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a different system of representation. He deprecates the neglect by Congress of internal improvements, and discusses the Slavery question at some length, from

The Maine Legislature was organized at Augusta on Wednesday. Thomas H. Marshal. f Belfast, was chosen President; and James M. Lincoln, Secretary of the Senate; and Frederick A. Pike, of Calais, Speaker; and Charles A. Miller, of Rockland, Clerk of the

WASHINGTON, D. C. Vol. XIV. January, 1860.

hange in its character. The National Bra presents a weekly summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps an accurate record of the pro-ceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the most important Speeches delivered in that body. Mr. D. R. GOODLOE, for a long time a contributor, and known to you man, he was remarkably temperate. He had since last January as Assistant Editor, will

cellany, chiefly original, is supplied by some of the best writers of the country. In the midst of a community hostile or in different to its objects, the National Era has for cendiary appeals are again made for its suppression by mob violence, that it should be vigorously sustained, and that the seat of Government should not be surrendered to Pro Slavery influences. The terms of the Era are as liberal as can possibly be afferded by any pa-

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—We have accounts from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult.

A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle the person making up to a copy for six months;

A Club may be made of either new or

bringing \$15,000 in gold dust. There was notes of solvent banks. Address M. L. BAILEY, Proprietor National Era, Washington, D. C.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC.

HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS. 50,000 COPIES HAVE BEEN SOLD. NOW IS THE TIME!

A. B. BURDICK, Publisher. TWENTY THOUSAND SUBSCRIBED FOR IN

ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION. THE GREAT BOOK OF THE DAY

STEEL PORTRAIT.

BUELL & BLANCHARD.

The United States frigate Saranac sailed rom Panama on the 22d of December for Realejo. The Lancaster and Levant still re-

INAUGURAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

## WASHINGTON. D. C

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE

The report of the Secretary of the Navy opens with a review of the Paraguay expedition. The elations of the United States and Paraguay have been restored and placed upon the mos cordial footing, a new commercial treaty and a pecial convention was executed, and satisfacbry apologies and indemnities made. The expense of the expedition was defraved

out of the ordinary appropriations for the nava service, except the sum of \$289,000 appropri by Congress on the 3d of March last, to pay for the charter or purchase of the six which, from the deficiency of light draught ressels in the navy capable of navigating the Parana and Paraguay, it had become necessary to charter for the occasion. They were with the privilege of an election on the part of the United States to convert the charter into urchase at stipulated prices, and to apply all payments for the use of the vessels in part pay-The sums due for the use of them amounted

to \$137,693, and the balance, \$151,307, would effect a purchase of these seven vessels. The election was made, and by the payment of that sum the Department was released from its conact to restore them to their former condition, and they became the property of the Govern ment. They have since been fitted for the service in which they are now engaged. Five of them are employed on the coasts of Africa and Cuba; one between the Washington and Gosport navy yards, in lieu of the "Water-Witch," which has also been sent to the coast of Cuba; and the other—the side-wheel steamer—in the seven vessels in commission is not much great- \$567,994. er than that of maintaining a single steam

rigate.

By the purchase of these steamers the Government was enabled to adopt more efficient measures for the suppression of the African slave trade. Being of light draught, those on the African slave coast will enter harbors and rivers where the slave traffic originates, while those on the coast of Cuba will frequent its harbors, cruise in the track of the slave traders on both sides of the island, and will be very sure to intercept such as may escape the vigilance of the former. Eight steamers have been detailed to suppress this trade, four to cruise on the coast of Guinea, and an equal number on the coast of Cuba—two on each side of the island. It is intended to employ another steamer to cruise between New Orleaus, Mobile, Pensacola, and Key West, for that and other purposes, as soon as she can be spared from other ob-

To enable the African squadron, now consisting of three sloops of war and four steamers, to be constantly in the neighborhood of the places where the traffic is carried on, the depot of naval supplies has been removed from Porto Praya, in latitude north 15 degrees, near Cape de Verde, to St. Paul de Loando, in latitude south 8 degrees. Under the former arrangement, the vessels of the squadron, then sailing vessels only, in seas where calms prevail, were most of the time employed in making the voyage from the proper cruising ground to Porto Praya, for supplies, and back again to the cruising ground, and the voyage was scarcely performed before it became necessary to repeat it; then for a short time only. This constant presence of a squadron of steam vessels on the

The Secretary renews his recommendation in nort to increase the navv. The reasting trade on the Atlantic and Pacific

The Secretary earnestly recommends the adnding millions in building a few large ships. he says, "a source of extreme regret nortification that we are now at times obliged to sit by passively, and see in some foreign countries citizens of the United States im risoned, plundered, and murdered, because the Executive has not the means to protect or re-

The Secretary renews his last recommendathat the marine corps be increased. The Naval Academy continues to show the nost gratifying evidence of the proficiency of the pupils in all the branches of their profession. Twenty acting midshipmen graduated in June; one hundred and thirty-three have since een permitted to be examined for admission and of these, eighty-six were found qualified and

of the navy, without materially increasing the annual charge upon the treasury, the Seerefary as transferred the new members of the fourth class of acting midshipmen to the sloop of war enlarging the accommodations provided there, fifty two. without the expense of new buildings; and arrangements have been already made to accommodate eighty-five pupils and their instructors on board of that wessel. This measure is a decided improvement. It has been accomplished with great facility and at inconsiderable ex-It subjects the pupils to stricter discine and closer supervision. At the outset of heir studies, it introduces and attaches them to maval life, and makes every part of a skip of war, and their duties connected with it, as fa-

miliar as household words. The board of officers appointed to witness the annual examinations have made a highlyfavorable report of the general management, discipline, and police, of the Assdemy. They recommend that no candidate be admitted under the age of fifteen, instead of fourteen, as the requirement now is; that the time of reporting or admission be the 1st of June, instead of the 20th of December; that the French and Spanthe practice ship, a small screw steamer be attached to the Academy; that the pupils be instructed in the duties of engineering, in the manufacture of fire-works, and all ordnance matter in which gunpowder and its constituents

The report at this point gives an account of the cruise of the different squadrons, which we

The survey and exploration of the Parana thorized by Congress, were almost suspended on account of the difficulties between the Uni-

de a conditional contract with the Chiriqui

contract and make the necessary appropriation to the public treasury. The Grand Jury the reported.

There having been no appropriation for im
There having been no appropriation for im
The contract and make the necessary appropriation for im
The Grand Jury reported.

The Fourier of his profession, in the counties of white, Wabash, Edwards the regulate the question of Slavery so as to suit tion for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in days and many influential citizens have been subdivided. Contracts have

al year, the public works of that description These representations have been regularly ave been suspended, and, in pursuance of the communicated to Congress by this Department policy adopted by Congress at its last session, but no favorable action as yet has been taken o estimates are presented for their continu- with reference thereto. No reason can be as ance during the next fiscal year.

reports that it is in admirable condition.

The agencies for the preservation of live-oak timber belonging to the United States have been successfully conducted, and the system same time to remove all ground of complaint

ory recommends that a larger force be em- | will in future secure exact fairness and justice ployed in that institution. As the appropriato every interest. The most feasible plan sug ion for the Nautical Almanac failed to receive gested would be this: Let the usual appropria

nation to be made of the several Atlantic navy | in lieu thereof, let an annual appropriation be organization and management, adapted to insure economy, efficiency, and responsibility.

\$13,803,212.77; appropriation, \$14,240,247.27; | located there. expenditures, \$13,870,684.76.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were \$14,616,298.23; appropriations, \$14,508,354.23; expenditures, \$14,659,267.76.

The penitentiary is referred to. The amount required for the next fiscal year is \$1,843.75 less than the appropriation made last Congress.

The number of immates in the Insane Hos-For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the

\$10,464,769.55. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June and the other—the side-wheel steamer—in the La Plata and its tributaries as part of the Bra-the navy proper, \$9,997,115.58; for the marine zil squadron. The cost of maintaining these corps, \$699,736.05; and for all other objects,

INTERIOR.

The Secretary, after referring to the fidelity of the officers of the Interior Department, first alludes to the General Land Office, the con-Office during the past year furnishes, as usual, dition of which we shall give under the appro- | a most satisfactory exhibit of the steady pro-

During the five quarters ending September ence to the useful arts. 30, 1859, 16,618,183 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 4,970,500 acres were sold for cash, yielding \$2,107,476; 3,617,440 acres were located with bounty land warrants; ceived, eight hundred and thirteen caveats ,712,040 acres were approved to the several filed, and three thousand three hundred and States entitled to them, under the swamp grants | thirty-four patents issued and reissued. There of March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850; has been an increase in the business of the and 6,318,203 acres certified to States, as fall-ing to them under the grants for railroad pur-ponding months of 1858, of one thousand and

but not yet proclaimed or offered at public sale, but not yet proclaimed or offered at public sale, was, on the 30th of September, 1859, 56,970,941 acres, and the estimated quantity which had been offered at public sale, and remained subject to private entry at the various land offices, was 80,000,000 acres. The cash receipts from sales of public lands have been less than was anticipated in my last annual report, although the number of acres, sold does not fall far short. the number of acres sold does not fall far short | case exceed the annual receipts. of the calculation then made.

The report recommended that a law be passed lands, allowing to each two years, from the date of filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his proof and pay for his land; and, at the same time, making it incumbent and administration, ac., are receiving the and administration and administr

petrated by bands of desperate outlaws, and in

settlements.

It cannot be doubted that the horrible massacres which have occurred during the past year on the routes leading through Utah Territory, have been planned and directed, if not actually executed, by our own citizens. Still.

Still division lines; that plats of thirty-three section division lines; that plats of thirty-three section ized townships have been returned since last annual report, showing 1,652 miles of surveys, covering 655,658 acres, and that the surveys of a number of other townships are soon expected.

Stand upon. Well may the Onicago Oppositions is stand upon. Well may the Onicago Oppositions the Secretary thinks, cannot properly be diminished. A foreign war would create an immediate demand for an immense number of arms, probably enough, nearly, to strip all our or arms, probably enough, nearly, to strip all our or arms, probably enough, nearly, to strip all our or arms, probably enough, nearly, to strip all our or arms, probably enough, nearly, to strip all our or arms, probably enough, nearly, to strip all our or arms, probably enough to require the purchase of further or arms, probably enough the past to sustain these propositions.

The appropriations for manufacturing arms, ists call for a union, in support of these independent of the secretary thinks, cannot properly be diministed. A foreign war would create an immediate demand for an immense number of arms, probably enough, nearly, to strip all our or arms, probably enough the past to sustain these propositions.

The appropriations for manufacturing arms, its call for a union, in support of these independent of the secretary thinks, cannot properly be diministed. A foreign war would create an immediate demand for an immense number of arms, probably enough, nearly, to support of these independent of the secretary thinks, cannot properly be diministed. A foreign war would create an immediate demand for an immense number of arms, probably enough the past of the secretary thinks, cannot properly be diministed. A foreign war would cre

hundred and eighty-five, and that the aggregate | under the swamp grant—the residue, 89,061 | amount per annum required for their payment | acres, being fit for agricultural purposes.

the rolls, ten thousand six hundred and sixty- or other beneficial purposes, should be made seven are from the army, and nine hundred and | liable, by law, to the location of Virginia milisand eight hundred and sixty-one of the former, exchanging their warrants for scrip, may prefer ommends that the present fortresses be lighted citizens demands action on this subject, and and three hundred and seventy-five of the latter, are on the invalid rolls, and their pensions amount to \$469,457.53 per annum.

With gas.

The great military road from Fort Wallaths is sue should be broadly made next fall.

No man in the opposition to the corrupt dynamy and sixty miles.

Reliable to this issue should be broadly made next fall.

No man in the opposition to the corrupt dynamy are this issue should be broadly made next fall.

No man in the opposition to the corrupt dynamy and sixty miles. amount to \$469,457.53 per annum.

dwindled down to one hundred and sixty-five, sectionized thirty-nine townships since last re granting pensions, was, at the close of the year, townships. three thousand seven hundred and fourteen; and the whole number of pensioners on the surveying service in Iowa will be closed, it is rolls, under all the acts allowing half pay to expected, within the fiscal year ending 30th of widows and orphans of deceased officers and June, 1861. soldiers, was two thousand four hundred and

During the year anding 30th September last, six thousand eight hundred and one bounty land warrants were issued, calling for the again different are under contract for subdivision gregate quantity of one million thirty thousand and survey, returns of which are soon expected. eight hundred and sixty acres. This amount, added to that heretofore reported, makes the 26, 1857, provision is made "for running and entire quantity of public land granted for mili- marking that part of the western boundary of tary services sixty three millions seven hundred | Minnesota which is not defined by the natural and twenty thousand two hundred and twenty- landmarks; estimated distance, one hundred two acres.

raised by taxation of private property, and ex- in the whole the sum of \$4,200, reserving the the trace in public braidings and expended, in creating public braidings and expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the survey in the expense of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification of the survey in the expense of the verification o tions will be required. A pormer should doubtless be made by Congress; .

fined rule could be laid down, clearly showing of Lake Superior, of Screenber 30, 1854, has what classes of improvements are to be made been finished, and the boundaries properly esby the one or the other. For many years! past, appropriations have been asked and made of others of a public character. Thus, certain ships, and 5,384 sectional lines, embracing an vate, interest, to the neglect or postponement avenues and streets have been improved and area of 2,172,347 acres, costing \$44,000. lighted at the cost of the General Government, while others of equal importance have been fiscal year have been applied to the establish improved and lighted at the expense of the in- ment of the true southern boundary of the dividuals owning property upon them. These New York reserve, and to the subdivisional appropriations, made upon no just principle, surveys within its limits, with a view to the sathave encouraged applications to be made for isfaction of the Indian allotments of 320 acres listrust, if not with positive disfavor, even other public lands.

interest to the city of Washington, others have farnishing increased accommodations for the embracing an area of 3,014,907 acres, costing ourts; and the judges have expressed the tains; and reports that coal has been discovered

its favorable regard as falling within the range

signed for this failure to act, but the supposed The Secretary caused an examination to be one, that Congress must have regarded the made of the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, and

now established and in operation through the against Congress in reference to the non-action present corps of agents will, it is believed, ef upon these subjects, he recommends a radical ectually secure that important object. change in the system of making appropriations. The Superintendent of the Naval Observa and the adoption of such an arrangement a change in the system of making appropriations. the sanction of Congress at the last session, it becomes necessary that a small appropriation for that object be made early at the approaching session, or the work will be arrested for want of funds to carry it on. want of funds to carry it on.

The Secretary has caused a thorough examithorities, or of the people of the District; and

For the support of the navy and marine such objects as Congress shall approve.

The Secretary recommends that the "Circle" corps, and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the estimates were Equestrian Statue of Washington is to be

The penitentiary is referred to. The amount nital is 161 : 65 admitted during the year, and 34 discharged, of which number 20 had entireestimates were \$13,500,370.80; appropriations, ly recovered. Satisfactory progress has been

made in the erection of the buildings. The amount drawn from the Treasury for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution is \$5,451.96. The Institution has received \$1,158.32 from other sources. The report refers to the Eighth Census, and

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE says it must be accomplished during the year. INTERIOR. Steps have been taken to commence it. One million of dollars will be required for that pur

> gress of our country in the application of sci-During the three quarters ending September

for market, and 16,783,553 acres proclaimed and offered at public sale. The aggregate quantity of public land that has been surveyed, but not yet proclaimed that has been surveyed, but not yet proclaimed the first and second and offered at public land that has been surveyed, but not yet proclaimed to the public service. The necessity for enlisting teamsters is urged, as is the enlistment of frontier citizens for frontier citizens fronti poses. During the same period of time, seventy-six applications for patents, one hunperiod of last year. The expenditures were

The report adds, that the fees of British applicants should be reduced. The agricultural portion of the Patent Office

ring Indian hostilities, were resumed, and have of making open and deliberate war upon our the field, engaged in running township and subdivision lines; that plats of thirty-three section for objects which could not be foreseen.

times shown the most commendable vigilance | necessarily to the southeastern portion of the | supplies from private manufacturers, at whose | and his acts. It is a timely assertion of the During the short surveying season, there have ly incurred in experiments and improvements. should be chance to return to the country of sions, the whole number of pensioners of all townships, embracing 183,634 acres, of which

of pensions during the year ending June 30. by the United States in the Virginia military district, consisting of small, irregular parcels Of the aggregate number of pensioners on of land, which, if not donated for educational

The number of revolutionary pensioners has In Wisconsin there have been surveyed and eighty-nine having died during the present year. | port, amounting to 2,831 lineal miles, of which The number of widows of revolutionary offi- 459 miles were meanders of lakes and rivers. cers and soldiers, under all the acts of Congress | Contracts have been made for surveying other

The surveys of township lines in Iowa have

all been completed, and the subdivision nearly By the act of Congress approved February and thirty miles." Under this line a contract In regard to the District of Columbia, the was awarded on the 30th April last to Messrs. Secretary says that \$2,376,042.86 have been | Snow & Hutton, for the survey, not to exceed

but area of 1,298,200 acres.

The survey of the Fond du Lac Indian res-It would be well for the Government, and not less advantageous to the city, if some well defined rule could be laid down alcolour well descend article of the treaty with the Chippewas second article of the treaty with the tained to be 125,294 acres.

In the Territory of Kansas, there has been surveyed, since last report, 1,489 miles of town-The funds apportioned to Kanage during the

each, under the treaty stipulations, and thereafter to lay open the residue of the tract as The field of surveying operations during the ensuing year in Kansas will be quite limited, as we have there extensive bodies of land over which the lines of the public surveys have been extended, and which are now open to pre-emp-

In Nebraska, there have been surveyed during the last year 806 miles of standard, 933 miles of townships, and 7,843 of section lines,

discovery of sulphate of lime, an invaluable coal, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Moun-In New Mexico, since the date of the last

miles of exterior and subdivional lines on and and attributing such invasions to the teachings as may come before them. The Convention

the mineral regions towards the eastern also instructing the delegates to vote for Senaboundary of the State, embracing 15 miles of tor Douglas. neridian-182 standard parallel, 179 meanders, 1,027 townships, and 1,906 sectional subdivisions, the sectional lines embracing the area of 1,039,542 acres.

The extensive grants for railroad purposes to eight States of the Union have claimed and received a large share of the attention of the Department heretofore and during the past

In conclusion, the report states that the gratifying results may be mentioned, that since the 30th September, 1858, there have been actually transmitted, or prepared for transmission, from this office, for delivery, upward of 160,000 patents; and if we divide the list of approvals to yards, and has issued instructions to all the made, proportionate in amount to the value of the States under swamp and railroad grants navy yards, establishing a uniform system of the property owned by and held for the exclusive use of the United States within the District, to be applied in such manner and for preparation of an additional number of 134,000

> REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. This report states that while the authorized | United States;

number were alone available for service in the "6. To any inequality of rights among citifield. Small as it is, the force has been required to man about one hundred and thirty permanent garrisons, posts, and camps, scattered over an area of three millions of square miles, and consequently it has been found impossible to give ample security to citizens on our frontiers. In relation to the Indian depredations on our Southern and Mexican border, the Secretary hopes to make such alteration in the disposition of the troops next season as will prevent any repetition. Measures have already heavy them to the respondence from the security to critize and the respondence from the security to critizens on the security adopted by its people;

"3. And who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Constitution recently adopted by its people;

"4. And who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Constitution recently adopted by its people;

"5. And who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Constitution recently adopted by its people;

"8. Of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of rigid economy, and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson;

"9. Of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion;

"10. And of preserving the integrity of the integrity of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Constitution recently adopted by its people;

"8. Of restoring the Federal Administration to the principles of Washington and Jefferson;

"8. Of restoring the Federal Administration to the principles of Washington and Jefferson;

"9. Of maintaining inviolate the rights of the beautiful of an extra copy. For a Club of forty, we will send the Daily Tribune one year.

The New York Weekly Tribune a Literary as a Pollucal newspaper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the font rank of family pages as a Pollucal newspaper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the font rank of field. Small as it is, the force has been re- zens;

ment of men for the mounted corps for a six months' term of service, commencing in May—
the men to furnish their own horses. These recruits should compose half of the mounted regiments, even though a portion of the present force should be disbanded to make room for them. The best young men of the frontier, who would never think of enlisting for five years, would not object to entering this service. They could all ride, and be expert at the use of wears and the expense of its existence."

lished by this Government, even at the expense of its existence. The continuity of its existence. The

to provide for infirm and disabled soldiers, are | what, let us look into these specifications, and | be addre

estimates made heretofore in relation to national is entitled to as much protection as the nativeand seek to attain them by routes not com- he may. There must be no more inequality in the combined naval and military operations of countries. We must either assert the entire the French in the recent Italian war are indications of the correctness of this estimate of our tray allegiance, which is a political duty, or seven are from the navy. Of these, four thou- tar warrants, so that owners who, instead of danger from such attacks. The Secretary receipteen from the navy. Of these, four thou- tar warrants, so that owners who, instead of

ral wealth in the mountains through which the Kansas, and getting her out of the way; or that flow the surfaces of the great Western plains, once. is, for any reasonable amount of expenditure,

when it is considered that they open the coun- the support, of even Southern fire eaters." This try to travel, develop its mineral and agriculsusceptible of settlement. Very great benefits to the whole country would be derived, beyond all doubt, by furnishing from the office of Explorations and Surveys a moderate supply of which is almost impossible. The Chicago Opreological maps of the United States and Ter by which the preparation of a complete geologiin America, can be secured, at a very reasona- from what quarter it may. We are glad to see ranged by taxation of private property, and exin the whole the sum of \$2,200, reserving the pended for the general good; and since the balance (\$800) of the appropriation to defray it would result in anything like an eggal iture would result in anything like an equal distinctions. enefit to the country at large.

With a sketch of the military operations, the Secretary brings his report to a close. The army in Utah is inactive, and stands in the attitude of a menacing force towards a contotal disregard of the laws or Constitution of within the present month. Every Unionist the land. The laws of the Mormon Church are everywhere will not fail to welcome this exalone potential; and the people, beyond a pression of hestility to such a revolutionary mere show of acquiescence in Federal authorship to the control of th been finished, and the boundaries before it as any foreign ablished. The area of that reserve is ascerity, are as irresponsible to it as any foreign tion parties. It can be responded to by the nation. The preservation of right and justice, whole Southern Opposition as sound doctrine. urneying toward the Pacific, which it is the eneral impression are the work of the Mormon eople themselves, sanctioned if not directed

> who Church. There is in the present attitude of affairs carcely any necessity for the presence of troops n Utah, and they will be otherwise disposed of the coming season.

There has been more than the usual amount | will be responded to. of disturbance upon the Texan frontier; and Congress should adopt a policy to give security to remedy this state of things.

TLLINOIS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION - Spring eld, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Democratic Convention here to day elected delegates to the Charleston

From the Eastimore Patriot of December 31. OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

area of 1,039,542 acres.

Settlers are found on a large portion of the country over which the subdivisional surveys have been extended.

A National Opposition Convention, and the People's Party of Pennsylvania, members of the Opposition Party of New Jersey, and all others who are willing to co-operate in support of the candidates then and there to be nominated for President and Vice President, has been offi-cially called to assemble at Chicago, on the 13th of June, 1860. Two delegates from each 13th of June, 1860. Two delegates from each Congressional district, and four from the State at large, are to constitute the representation. at large, are to constitute the representation. The basis on which this Convention is called

according to the terms of the notification, is 1. To the policy of the present Adminis-

"2. To Federal corruption and usurpation "3. To the extension of Slavery in the Ter-"4. To the new and dangerous political doctrine, that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into all the Territories of the

strength of the army is 18,165, the number in July last was only 17,498; and 11,000 of that trade;

was, and give protection to the routes from Missouri and Arkansas to New Mexico.

It recommends a law providing for the enlistment of men for the mounted corps for a six lished by this Government, even at the expense

be introduced gradually.

The provisions of several bills of last winter, established by the fathers. But as the authors of the call have deemed it wise to amplify some-

provide their own horses.

existence of the Administration policy, and the only way to save our institutions from positive

and to adjust the different studies in accordance seen, embrace good old Henry Clay Whig docwith their relative importance. The subject trines on this subject. He was utterly opposed of strategy, grand tactics, military organization to the extension of Slavery into free Territories, and administration, &c., are receiving the at- and said he would see his right arm drop from coast of Africa, and a similar provision on the coast of Cuba, will render the slave traffic so dangerous for American vessels, that few will be willing to embark in it.

Twenty stam vessels have been added to the navy since the commencement of this Administration—thirteen by contract and seven by purchase. The report gives the condition of the steamers now building.

The coast of Africa, and a similar provision on the coast of Africa, and a similar provision on the coast of Africa, and a similar provision on the coast of Africa, and a similar provision on the coast of Cuba, will render the slave traffic so dangerous for American vessels, that few will into years after the plats of survey have been approved.

Twenty steam vessels have been added to the navy since the commencement of this Administration—thirteen by contract and seven by purchase. The report gives the condition of the steamers now building.

The Commissioner's report, however, gives more in detail the condition of the survey for the statistics of the statistics of the statistics of the statistics of the Secretary of the Interior.

A summary of the statistics of th been approved.

Our relations with the various tribes of Indians within our limits have continued, during the past year, in a satisfactory condition, and peace has been generally maintained with this dependent people. Occasional outbreaks have occurred, it is true, and crimes and outrages occurred, it is true, and crimes and outrages of this report is at the satisfactory condition.

A summary of the statistics of this report is published in that of the Secretary of the Interior whole cost of the army proper now reaches whole cost of the army proper now reaches soundness. But we are conteat to rest the fallow, the published in that of the Secretary of the Interior whole cost of the army proper now reaches soundness. But we are conteat to rest the fallow, to promote their own views and objects at the expense of our country were first own the secretary of the Interior of the statistics of this report is published in that of the Secretary of the Interior of the summary of the statistics of this report is published in that of the Secretary of the Interior of our country were first own views and objects at the expense of justice and the great authors of our country were first own views and objects at the expense of our country were first own views and objects at the expense of our country were first own views and objects at the expense of our country were first own views and objects at the expense of our country were first own views and objects at the expense of our country were first own views and objects at the expense of our country were first own views and objects at the expense of our country were first own views and objects at the expense of our country were first own views and objects at the expense of our country were first own views and objects at the expense of our country were first own views and objects at the expense of our country were first own views and objects at the expense of our country were first own views and objects at the expense of our country were first own views and objects at the expense o

arsenals, and to require the purchase of further American citizen ought to approve by his vote

about two hundred and sixty miles. Reliable disagree to the proposition against reviving the nformation has been furnished of great mine. African slave trade, or that in favor of admitting road passes. It may be considered as demon- for bringing back the Government to a system strated, that the project of artesian wells to of honesty and rigid economy. If there he any bring water from subterranean streams to over-

The economy is evident of continuing explorations into the regions west of the Mississippi, resolution cannot fail to win the respect, if not tion concerning emigrant routes, and designate those portions of the wild territory that are ter-State relations. Mr. Buchanan can see no put a stop to lawless invasions of the States and positionists propose to inaugurate the exercise ritories. An opportunity now presents itself, of this power as a constitutional one, which it is the duty of the President to resort to whencal map, by some of the ablest men of science ever the occasion arises, let the invasion come

The tenth proposition is well taken. It meets a new state of things. It strikes right at the root of Abolitionism, that spits upon the Conjorities. It deals a stunning blow to the conuered and sullen people. That Territory is spiracies of that disunionism which has found overned practically by a system which is in some forty advocates on the floor of Congress

through the means of any jurisprudence known or recognised by the people of the United States, is impossible there. Murders have been not be forgotten that the extension of the inviperpetraced in the Territory upon emigrants tation to the other two parties, mentioned by name, was made at the express desire of their pening the door to these parties, as well as to all others who may be willing to co-operate upon the basis set forth, the Convention divests itself of an exclusively Republican cast, and becomes to that extent a National Opposition one. It remains to be seen how the invitation

to our citizens, and punish the Mexican ban- 4.—The State Legislature convened at noon ditti. The Government of Mexico is in too to day. In the Senate, Charles A. Phelps was chaotic a condition to meet the exigency; and re-elected President, receiving 32 out of 36 the people of that country, as much as our over the people of that country, as much as our own, would be hencefitted by a law of Congress Lowell, was chosen Speaker, receiving 179 streets, and opposite the Bank of Washington, heg law of the country of the streets of the country of the country of the streets of the streets of the country of the streets of the stree votes against 51 for other parties. The Governor and Legislature then proceeded under ilitary escort to the South Church, where the election sarmon was preached by Rev. T. Anderson, of Roxbury.

REPURLICAN STATE CONVENTION OF WISCON new tests, the revival of the slave trade, and a SIN. The Republican Central Committee of Congressional slave code for the Territories; Wisconsin have issued a call for a State Condenying that Slevery derives its validity from vention to be held at Madison on Wednesday the Constitution; declaring the position of the the 29th of February, to choose ten delegate Democracy of the State of Illinois to be that of to repesent Wisconsin in the Republican Naof three hundred thousand dollars, provided Congress at its next session shall approve the contract at the necessary appropriation. The Grand Jury The Grand

in the vicinity of the Canadian Fork of the Arkansas river.

In California, the exteriors of the public surplatform; declaring determination to abide by mittee recommend Saturday, the 18th of Februshian Canada and the Comment of the Comment of the Canadian Fork of the Republicans; instructing the delegates will be composed of two delegates from each Assembly district in the State, and the comment of the Canadian Fork of the Republicans; instructing the delegates will be composed of two delegates from each and the comment of the Canadian Fork of the Canadian Fork of the Republicans; instructing the delegates will be composed of two delegates from each and the Canadian Fork of the Republicans; instructing the delegates will be composed of two delegates from each and the composed of the Canadian Fork of the Republicans; instructing the delegates will be composed of two delegates from each and the composed of the Republicans; instructing the delegates will be composed of two delegates from each and the composed of the Republicans; instructing the delegates will be composed of two delegates from each and the composed of the Republicans; instructing the delegates will be composed of two delegates from each and the composed of the Republicans; instructing the delegates will be composed of two delegates from each and the composed of the Republicans; instructing the delegates will be composed of two delegates from the composed of the Republicans; instructing the delegates will be composed of two delegates from the composed of the Republicans; instructing the delegates will be composed of two delegates from the composed of the Republicans; instructing the delegates will be composed of two delegates from the composed of two delegates and the composed of the Republicans; instructing the delegates will be composed of two delegates from the composed of the Republicans; instruction the composed of two delegates and the composed of the composed of the Republicans and the composed of the Republicans and the composed of the Repu veys have been extended since last report over the decision of the Charleston Convention, and ruary, as the day for electing those delegates.

Married last week, John Cobb to Miss Kate Webb. Their house will undoubtedly be ful of cobwebs.

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